Albertype, Forbes Co. *Collins Photo.*

VIEW IN LYNN, MASS., 1876.

From Tower of City Hall, looking westerly.

CENTENNIAL

MEMORIAL OF LYNN,

ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

EMBRACING AN

HISTORICAL SKETCH,

1629–1876,

BY

James R. Newhall.

AND

NOTICES OF THE MAYORS,

WITH PORTRAITS.

LYNN:
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
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PREFACE.

The following Resolution of Congress is to be referred to as the occasion of the publication now in the reader's hand:

Joint Resolution on the Celebration of the Centennial in the Several Counties or Towns.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it be, and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching Centennial Anniversary of our National Independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day an *Historical Sketch* of said county or town from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed, in print or manuscript, in the Clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the First Centennial of their existence. [Approved March 13, 1876.]

For reasons which need not be here recapitulated, Lynn did not engage in a formal celebration of the Centennial Year; though the day was observed in various patriotic ways. An historical address was attempted, at the First Methodist Church; but the time was so limited that few points could be satisfactorily presented, and the City Council, deeming a neglect to comply with the Resolution an omission of duty, afterward took action in the matter, and requested the individual whose name appears in the title page to prepare the Sketch.

Having had an opportunity to examine several "Centennial Memorial" books, prepared by other cities, the writer has been surprised at the manner in which the Resolution of Congress was in some instances responded to, but has no disposition to assume that Lynn has done better than they. Few have given so many dates, facts, and statistical details, in connection with their descriptive and rhetorical chapters. But this laborious course has been pursued for the purpose, especially, of enabling those who, in the future, may desire to know something of our condition in

this Centennial Year, to gain at least a tolerably fair view. We say laborious course, for few people unacquainted with book-making can have any just conception of the amount of labor and really toilsome application required in the production of almost any work, but especially one of this kind. Dr. Livingstone, in the preface to his African Travels, says, "Those who have never carried a book through the press can form no idea of the amount of toil it involves. The process has increased my respect for authors a thousand fold."

The following are the names of the joint special committee appointed by the City Council to attend to the publication: Mayor Lewis, and Aldermen Alfred A. Mower and Nathan A. Ramsdell; President George T. Newhall of the Council, and Councilmen Eben Beckford, of Ward Three, John Shaw, 2d, of Ward Five, and John A. Sanderson, of Ward Six. Mayor Lewis and President Newhall formed the sub-committee of publication, and have done their duty faithfully. The latter gentleman took special charge in the preparation of the Portraits and other Illustrations, and in various ways rendered valuable service, besides writing the biographical sketch of the first Mayor.

Small as our volume is, upon its pages appear the names of many worthy sons and daughters who have labored faithfully in promoting the interest and extending the fame of our common home; and the purpose will not be accomplished if even the dullest and most fastidious does not find among them genial and profitable companions, examples fitted to stimulate the noblest ambition.

But here is our Offering; sent forth in good faith, and in the ardent hope that when Father Time has completed another centennial round, this generation may all be safe in Paradise; and the one then occupying our place as far in advance of us on the high road of human progress as we claim to be in advance of those who a century ago occupied the heritage.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory Remarks—Commencement of Settlement—First Church—Names of First Comers—Early Ministers, with Notices of some of their Descendants—Early Lay-Settlers, with Family Notices—First Physicians—First Lawyers—Noted Women 9

CHAPTER II.

The Settlement receives its name of Lynn—Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with Notice of Lynn Members—Merrimac and Saugus Rivers—Iron Works—Lynn made a Market Town—Material and Moral Condition of the Settlers—Administration of Andros, with Notice of Randolph's Petition for a Grant of Nahant, and the Town's Action thereon 36

CHAPTER III.

Lynn in Time of Indian Incursions and Wars—Glimpse of the Place in 1750—Dagyr, the Shoemaker, Comes—Character of the Early Shoe Business—Condition of Things in Revolutionary Times, and Patriotism of the People—New Life after the Revolution 47

CHAPTER IV.

The Shoe Business, since the Revolution, its progress and Present Condition, with Notice of the Introduction of the Morocco Manufacture by Ebenezer Breed—Patriotic Action of Lynn in Time of Shays's Rebellion, in the Building of the United States fort in Boston Harbor, in 1812, and in the South Carolina Nullification, in 1832—Lynn, During the War of the Rebellion—Death of President Lincoln—Deco-

ration Day—Soldiers' Monument—First Celebration of Independence, in Lynn—Centennial Observance, 1876—Social and Pecuniary Condition of the People..... 59

CHAPTER V.

Territorial Situation of Lynn—Romantic Localities—Moll Pitcher—Geological Features—Flora—Ponds—Brooks and Springs—Shores and Beaches—Modern Household Conveniences—Facilities for Travel—Exemption of Lynn from Destructive Visitations—History of Lynn—Visits of Indians..... 77

CHAPTER VI.

Present Aspect of Lynn—Public Buildings—Business Structures—Dwellings—Streets—Drives—Statistical Tables.... 93

CHAPTER VII.

General Remarks—Biographical Sketches of Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall—Chronological Table of Important and Interesting Events since the First Settlement of Lynn..... 116

PART II.

Portraits of Mayors of Lynn, with Biographical Notices.... 139

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Views of Lynn. Facing the title page, and between pages 92 and 93, are three pictures which perhaps give as fair an idea of the general appearance of the place as could be obtained from elevations. Of course the busy character of the streets, the stately proportions of the finer buildings, and points of landscape beauty, cannot appear in such illustrations, however charming to the beholder the original views may be, with their diversity of coloring, and enlivened by moving objects. These Views were taken in the absence of foliage, otherwise they would have appeared blurred, as Lynn is well supplied with beautiful trees.

City Hall. Facing page 139 is a View of the City Hall, erected at a cost of $312,000. The corner stone was laid Nov. 28, 1865, and the building was dedicated Nov. 30, 1867, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a very large assemblage. A full account of the proceedings on that interesting occasion may be found in a neat little volume published soon after, and hence it is not necessary to speak of them in the present work.

Ancient Shoemaker's Shop, between pages 60 and 61.

Modern Shoe Manufactory, between pages 60 and 61.

Ancient School House—once on Lynn Common—between pages 104 and 105.

Cobbet School House, built in 1872, between pages 104 and 105

PORTRAITS. No special allusion to the Portraits is necessary in this place, they being accompanied by Biographical Notices. They appear as follows:

Baker, Daniel C.,	faces	page	151	Lewis, Jacob M.,	faces page 195
Breed, Andrews,	"	"	159	Mudge, Benj. F.,	" " 147
Breed, Hiram N.,	"	"	175	Mudge, Ezra W.,	" " 163
Buffum, James N.,	"	"	187	Neal, Peter M.,	" " 179
Davis, Edward S.,	"	"	171	Newhall, James R.,	" " 125
Hood, George,	"	"	143	Richardson, T. P.,	" " 155
Johnson, Wm. F.,	"	"	167	Usher, Roland G.,	" " 183
Lewis, Alonzo,	"	"	121	Walden, Edwin,	" " 191

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory Remarks — Commencement of Settlement — First Church—Names of First Comers—Early Ministers, with Notices of some of their Descendants—Early Lay-Settlers, with Family Notices—First Physicians—First Lawyers—Noted Women.

What is true of an individual, in the attainment and security of material prosperity, is true of a community—integrity and sagacity being the foundation stones, enterprise and prudence the constructive elements. And so by parity of reasoning we say, what is true of a single city, town, or village, is true of a nation. In an obscure individual or in an obscure scrap of territory may originate the germ of a far-spreading and excellent growth.

With perhaps excusable fondness for their genial home, the people of Lynn have sometimes felt that the position her name is fairly entitled to occupy among those of the more duteous children of our favored land has not been fully accorded — that the service she has rendered in the great onward march of the nation has too far been overlooked. But she is not jealous nor disheartened, and would not be boastful. It may be asked, however: What, indeed, has she done worthy of peculiar commendation? These pages, we trust, will afford evidence that she has, at least, not fallen short of her duty. She early

became the seat of a serviceable manufacture, which has done more to enrich New England, and possibly the whole country, than any other; and has tenaciously adhered to it through prosperous and adverse times, till at this day she stands foremost of all places in the land in that branch of trade. Is not that something worthy of remembrance in this Centennial Year — something worthy of commendation?

In the preparation of this brief Historical Sketch of the City of Lynn, in the County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, in accordance with the Resolution of Congress, it will be the simple aim to furnish an historical outline, filling out, so far as space may permit, with such details as appear most aptly to illustrate the character, progress, and condition of the little community, from the days of its infantile struggles and successes among the earliest New England settlements down to this National Centennial Year, 1876.

Well, then, let us revert to the far-off year 1629, and, on a genial day of early summer, behold a little band of settlers pausing upon the rocky heights that traverse the eastern border of the beautiful plain on which the city stands — pausing for an initiatory view of the land which was to them a land of promise. Upon their left stretches out the ever-sounding sea — the sea whose blue bosom is now studded with white sails and lined with smoky trains; but then a solitary waste, or marked only by the tiny Indian craft. Before them lies the woody plain on which their rude habitations are about to be reared;

and a score of miles beyond, illuminated by the morning sun, rise the lonely hills of Shawmut, then overshadowed by the ancient forest, but soon to be crowned by the humble homes of the pioneer settlers of Boston.

They descend to the plain and rest a while beside a sedgy pond, refreshing themselves from the scanty store their traveling wallets contain and slaking their thirst from a running brook. But time with them is precious; and soon, with stout heart and ready hand, they commence to rear a sheltering roof. The old woods resound with the noise of the ax and hammer, and the wary Indian and reposing beast are startled by the strange echoes. They toil on through mid-day's lustrous hours, and cease not till the sun goes down and the crescent of the new moon glows in the western sky. Then they wash in the cool waters and partake of their humble evening meal. And lastly, in thankfulness and hope, they join in prayer and sacred song, and seek repose beneath the roof they have so hastily reared. So passed, as we may well imagine, the first day in the settlement of Lynn—a day in the balmy month of June, 1629.

A settlement without a Christian church, and that of strict puritanical order, was a thing entirely inconsistent with the purposes of the New England fathers, and so, in 1632, though few in number and scattered over a large extent of territory, the Lynn settlers determined to maintain public worship. The First Church was then established; and the same ecclesiastical organization has

continued to this day, maintaining its integrity through all the periods of doctrinal change to which almost every one of the first twenty New England churches was sooner or later subjected. The history of the early churches is so blended with the secular history of the settlements that the local historian who would attempt to carry forward either alone would encounter interminable perplexities. This arises chiefly, perhaps, from the semi-union of Church and State that long existed; the ministers frequently having questions referred to them by the legislature and courts for determination on "christian," in distinction from "legal," principles. The Levitical law was about as often appealed to as are the reports or statutes at this day. Over the First Church, during its long history, more than one eminent divine has been settled—we need only mention Bachelor, Whiting, Cobbet, and Shepard, whose names will be recognized as among the most prominent, not only in ecclesiastical affairs, but political, during their times.

But before all others, clerical or lay, it is fitting that Edmund Ingalls and his brother Francis Ingalls should be named, they being the first white persons known to have had established habitations within our borders. The first located near what is now the picturesque little Gold Fish pond; and the other, probably, within the limits of Swampscott. From these two pioneers have descended the numerous and respectable Ingalls family of the present day. They appear to have been well fitted for the enterprise they engaged in—hardy and deter-

mined, prepared to face the dangers and endure the privations of a lonely wilderness life — cheered only by the high motives that induced their coming.

The first minister was Stephen Bachelor. He made some stir in the community, but it does not appear that any specially meritorious results followed his agitations. It is from him, however, that the Bachelor family, now so prominent in various parts of the country, descended.

The second minister was Samuel Whiting, who came from Lynn Regis, in England; and it was in compliment to him that the settlement was called Lynn, it having been distinguished by its old Indian name of Saugus down to 1637. He was a man eminent for learning and serenity of character, and remained the revered spiritual guide of the people for the long period of forty-three years. His conjugal companion, who cheerfully shared his privations and wearying labors in this then wilderness, had come from a home of refinement and luxury. She was a sister of Oliver St. John, who was Chief Justice of England during the Commonwealth, and could trace her lineage by several lines unmistakably to William the Conqueror — yea, even to the renowned Danish sovereign Canute, the story of whose memorable rebuke to his courtiers at the seaside is so familiar to every school-boy.

To this venerable pair our whole nation is deeply indebted, in that, through our entire history, descendants of theirs have appeared rendering excellent service in

important national departments. Among them have arisen more than one eminent in literature, and in divinity; more than one eminent as commanders in the martial field; more than one eminent at the bar, on the bench, and in the councils of the nation: to say nothing of the multitude of sons and daughters who have honorably acquitted themselves in the less conspicuous but still important duties pertaining to the sweet quietude of domestic life. The name of Whiting is preserved in one of our pleasant streets, and in one of our principal schools. It would be gratifying, were it allowable, to formally notice a score of those who have, during the different periods of our history, rendered themselves especially deserving of remembrance. Three descendants took part in the battle of Lexington, namely, Timothy Whiting and his two sons, Timothy and John. The former of the sons became a Captain, and the latter a General, in the Continental army.

The Hon. William Whiting, a distinguished solicitor of Boston, who died in 1870, and by whose filial hand the modest granite obelisk was erected in the Old Burying Ground in Lynn to the memory of his revered ancestor, spent many agreeable hours in genealogical investigations, and published a volume tracing the various windings of the family line. His own life was a most useful one, and he was conspicuous in various departments of public concern — was Presidential Elector in 1868; Representative from Boston in the Forty-third Congress; Solicitor of the War Department, at Wash-

ington, three years, 1862–'65. His opportune writings during the critical times of the Rebellion created a profound impression. Soon after the commencement of hostilities he boldly advocated an essential change in the policy of the government in carrying on the contest; and his "War Powers of the President," and papers on Military Arrests, Military Government, Reconstruction, or the Return of the Rebellious States to the Union, and War Claims against the United States, will long be referred to as able and sagacious expositions. In 1871, an edition, comprised in a volume of seven hundred and twenty-five pages, was issued.

Perhaps it is not our duty to add that Major-General Whiting, of the Confederate army, who ranked next to Beauregard as the ablest officer in the engineer department of the Southern service, was a son of Col. John Whiting and a direct descendant from our venerable minister. He graduated at the public Latin School in Boston, in 1839, and a few years after at West Point, where he took foremost rank in the engineer corps. He was taken prisoner while in command of the Confederate forces at the mouth of Cape Fear river, and died while a prisoner in New York harbor. He is represented to have been a man of rare accomplishments.

The celebrated Thomas Cobbet was installed as a colleague with Mr. Whiting over the Lynn church in 1637, and remained till 1656. He was one of the most prolific writers of all the early New England ministers, and exercised considerable political influence. His name

is perpetuated in the stately brick school-house in Franklin street, erected in 1871. He removed to Ipswich, after nearly twenty years' residence in Lynn, and died there in 1685. At his funeral were provided one barrel of wine, two barrels of cider, eighty-two pounds of sugar, half a cord of wood, four dozen pairs of gloves for men and women, and "some spice and ginger for the cider," —all indicating that he was a man of note.

And here, perhaps, may properly be introduced a few words respecting one or two of the early lay-settlers and their meritorious descendants. It is interesting and profitable to trace ancestral lines; and one who has no respect for his ancestors has no right to claim respect from his posterity. To the cultivated mind, especially, such study has a peculiar charm; for one may thus withdraw from the distracting scenes around him, and enjoy communion with those who have been blessings to their race. He can thus, at least, choose such companions as may be congenial, free from the obtrusion of the disagreeable. "Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses," says Dr. Johnson; "whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings."

Edward Holyoke is found settled in Lynn as early as 1630. He came from Warwickshire, and his father is thought to have been the same "Edward Hollyocke" mentioned in the will of the father of Ann Hathaway, wife of Shakspeare. His name is perpetuated in Hol-

yoke street, and in the never-failing and never-freezing Holyoke spring, both in the western section of the city. He was a farmer, and in the allotment of lands, in 1638, received five hundred acres. He appears to have been a marked example of the rigid Puritan, and one in whose integrity and good judgment the utmost confidence was placed. For many years he represented the town in the General Court, and was also a member of the Essex Court.

His son Elizur removed to Springfield, married into the conspicuous Pynchon family, and did eminent service for the settlers in that quarter. In 1652 the General Court appointed him one of the commissioners to govern the Springfield settlers "in all matters not extending to life and limb." The Colony Records afford abundant evidence of his having been a man of public spirit and excellent qualities. Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, is said to have derived its name from him. This Elizur died in 1676, leaving a son of the same name, who had settled in Boston, becoming prominent by his enterprise and wealth; and whose fame will long survive from his association with the founders of the Old South church. President Edward Holyoke of Harvard college, born in Boston, June 25, 1689, was a son of the last-named Elizur; he was a laborious student, distinguished as a classical scholar and mathematician; and the college, under his official charge, was remarkably prosperous. Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, who died in Salem, March 31, 1829, at the age of a hundred years

and eight months, was a son of President Holyoke. The doctor had practiced medicine in that place for something more than seventy years; was first president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and prominent in various departments of learning. He remained intellectually vigorous even at the age of a hundred.

George Burrill may be named as the American head of a most worthy family. He came to Lynn in 1630, and settled at Tower Hill. His descendants have left imprints upon our nation's history which will not be effaced. A granddaughter of his was the mother of Hon. Timothy Pickering, the friend and adviser of Washington through some of the most trying scenes that ever perplexed that most noble of men. He was the patriot who, as colonel of militia, at the North Bridge in Salem, on the 26th of February, 1775, first offered armed resistance to the British forces. He was adjutant-general in the Revolutionary army, and in 1780 succeeded Greene as quartermaster-general. When the alarms of war had ceased, he rendered efficient aid in the formation of the government; was postmaster-general in 1791, secretary of war in 1794, and secretary of state in 1795. But after all these years of meritorious service he retired from office in 1800, so poor that with his family he sought a home in the wilds of Pennsylvania, making a log cabin his abode. And had not friendly hands interposed to restore him to his early home, he would probably have met his final fate in that almost savage place.

Was not here an example worthy of contemplation by some modern statesmen?

Mr. Burrill had a son John, who was for many years one of the most active and useful men in the colony; was a member of the king's council, a judge, and for some ten years speaker of the house of representatives, in which position he acquitted himself with such marked ability as to secure the highest commendation. Governor Hutchinson, in speaking of him, says, "I have often heard his cotemporaries applaud him for his great integrity, his acquaintance with parliamentary forms, the dignity and authority with which he filled the chair, the order and decorum he maintained in the debates of the house;" and compares him with Sir Arthur Onslow, who had the reputation of being the most accomplished speaker who ever presided in the house of commons.

James Burrill, chief justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and United States senator in 1817–'20, was a lineal descendant of George, our colonist. He was strongly opposed to the memorable Missouri Compromise, and bore a conspicuous part in the debates thereon.

The wife of Henry Wheaton, LL. D., the learned writer on "International Law," was a daughter of Joseph Burrill, of Newport, R. I., another descendant of the Lynn settler. Dr. Wheaton did good service for his country both at home and abroad. He was the first diplomatic agent of the United States in Denmark, and from 1837 to 1846 minister plenipotentiary to Prussia.

To the eighth edition of his "Elements of International Law" were appended the notes of Richard H. Dana, jr., which occasioned so much discussion when the question of Mr. D.'s confirmation as Minister to England came up to be disposed of by the senate, in 1876. It is a work of standard authority in Europe, and indeed in all countries where international law is recognized. He was a profound lawyer, and a highly valued member of divers learned bodies both here and abroad. In his children the Burrill blood could not deteriorate. His son Robert, who died in 1851, aged twenty-five, was a writer of some note; and a memoir of him by his sister appeared soon after.

Another of the early settlers was Thomas Parker, who came in 1635. He was strong in the old New England faith, and little dreamed that in two hundred years after he was laid to his final rest a direct descendant of his would enliven, if not startle, the christian world by preaching doctrines that would shock his pious predilections, and be to him a recession from the fundamental ground of man's hope — that descendant, the Rev. Theodore Parker.

Still another of the very early settlers was John Bancroft, who died after a residence of about seven years. He seems to have been a very worthy man, but, like the great philosopher of old, wedded to a companion unequal to the task of restraining that unruly member which so often kindles fierce fires. The court records indicate her weakness and his trials. But the eminent historian,

George Bancroft, could not have existed save through this apparently uncongenial pair. And the father of the historian was a man of note. He was born in Reading, Mass., in 1755, and early exhibited such a thirst for learning as indicated future eminence; was a college student at the opening of the Revolution, but appeared as a volunteer at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. He graduated in 1778, studied divinity, and after a few years of change settled in Worcester in 1786. There he remained till his death, in 1839, acceptably performing pastoral duties for half a century. He was among the first to squarely plant himself on the Unitarian platform, and did much, by preaching and writing, to enforce the doctrines and shape the destinies of that denomination. His acquirements in various departments fitted him for useful membership in several learned bodies.

Richard Haven appeared here as a farmer in 1640, and settled near the Flax pond. He was ancestor, in a direct line, of President Haven of Michigan State University; of Bishop Haven of the Methodist Church, and other eminent individuals. A gathering of his descendants, to the number of fifteen hundred, was held at Framingham, in Middlesex county, some years since.

We find John Vinton here, connected with the Iron Works, as early as 1648. The family was of Huguenot origin, and has always held a respectable position. The eminent divines, Alexander and Francis Vinton, were descendants from this settler. Some years since there

appeared a volume on the genealogy, lineal and collateral, of the family, in the notes and appendix of which is to be found much interesting information, especially that developed in the discussion touching the Lynn and Braintree Iron Works.

Philip Kertland arrived in 1635. He was the first shoemaker here; and for that reason, perhaps, ought to be held in remembrance, though it does not appear that he ever rose above the humble position in which we first find him. His name survives in a street in the western section of the city. The large family of Kertlands, and Kirklands (as the name is sometimes spelled), descended from him. John Thornton Kirkland, President of Harvard College from 1810 to 1828, biographer of Fisher Ames and author of several other able but brief works, was a lineal descendant; and the father of President Kirkland was Samuel, the distinguished missionary to the Oneida Indians, and founder of Hamilton College.

Then there was Samuel Hart, who appeared here among the early settlers, being employed at the Iron works, and who became the head of a very respectable family. Edmund Hart, the architect of the famous frigate Constitution, was a descendant of his.

We find John Gowan settled here at an early period. Among his descendants may be named Col. John E. Gowan, born in Lynn, and widely known as the enterprising engineer who, after the Crimean war, was employed by the Russian government to raise the ships sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, and who for his

services received honorable notice in addition to his pecuniary reward. In 1870, having returned from his successful labors, he presented to the Lynn Light Infantry a Russian twelve-pound brass field-piece, which was preserved as a remembrancer.

Abraham Pierson, the first president of Yale college, was born in Lynn, in 1641. He was the son of a clergyman of the same name, who, when the emigrants from Lynn settled on Long Island, went with them, preached to the Indians in their own language, and became the first minister of Southampton. Afterwards we find him among the first settlers of Newark, N. J. The chair in which President Pierson sat is still preserved by the college, and on certain exceptional occasions is called into service.

If it were allowable, examples like the foregoing might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. We should allude to Thomas Newhall, born in 1630 — the first white person who opened his infantile eyes upon this troublous world, within our borders. A greater number of his descendants are now to be found in Lynn than of any other settler. And many from time to time have gone forth, with industry and enterprise, to do good service in the nation's progress; here infusing energy into business callings, there subduing unreclaimed wilds.

But we must content ourselves with introducing a single member — Dr. Horatio Newhall, who was born in Lynn, Aug. 28, 1798, graduated at Harvard with the class of which Caleb Cushing, George Bancroft, and

Dr. Tyng were members, took his medical degree in 1821, and very soon emigrated westward, in just a month after leaving Boston finding himself in the little French village of St. Louis, now one of the proudest cities of the American Union. In 1827 he appeared in the mining region of the Indian territory, and in 1830 at Fort Winnebago, acting surgeon of the United States army. Two years after, he was again at Galena, and there had control of a general hospital, in the Black Hawk war. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera at Rock Island, Gen. Scott wrote beseeching him to come and do what he could to arrest the progress of the pestilence. He went, and his services were commended as of great value. In 1861–'66, he was physician of the United States hospital at Galena. The first newspaper ever published north of the Illinois river — the "Miner's Journal" — appeared under his editorial charge. He died at Galena, Sept. 19, 1870, much lamented, having been an accredited member of the First Presbyterian church there for some thirty-five years.

Next in order of the present numerical representation would come the name of Breed. Allen Breed settled here as early as 1630, and a creditable lineage claim him as their common ancestor. The elevation on which the battle of Bunker Hill was actually fought is said to have received its name from him.

The genial William Wood, who was among the earliest comers, must not be forgotten; for he may properly be ranked as the first historian of Lynn. He wrote the

famous "Newv England's Prospect," printed in London, in 1634—a volume of a hundred pages. Not many things had then happened in the settlements worthy of record; but his descriptions are lively and interesting. He was quite a young man when he came; and after going back to England and having his book printed, returned with his wife. He represented the town in the General Court, in 1636; but there is some doubt as to how many years he was in Lynn. He was somewhat of a rambler: went with the party who settled Sandwich, in 1637; and finally, it has been stated, died in Concord, May 14, 1671, aged eighty-six; but that would make him far too old at his first coming. There is some mistake in the figures, or the Concord resident was another man. An edition of his work was printed in 1764, and another in 1865.

But it will not be possible to follow on the lines of many of the early settlers, however enticing the company might prove. And perhaps, as the published History of Lynn contains much information relating to the old families, it is unnecessary here. A passing word, however, may be permitted for a descendant of William Hewes, who was among the early comers. David Hewes, a native of Lynnfield, and a lineal descendant of William, was the individual who had the honor of driving the spike of solid gold which completed, on the 10th of May, 1869, the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The spike, however, was withdrawn for one less tempting to pilfering hands, and deposited in the San Francisco museum.

Having said something of the early ministers of Lynn, it is meet that the pioneers in the other learned professions should not be passed by in entire silence. Half a century had elapsed before any regularly established physician was found here. The warfare against disease was carried on chiefly by roots and herbs and simple concoctions. Every prudent housewife preserved her odorous bundles, and when the time of need came made ready her ointments and other healing preparations. To this very day, in some of the ancient garrets the confirmatory scents survive in the permeated rafters. From their Indian neighbors the settlers received much information regarding the use of the medicinal products of the meadows and woods; and the preparation of some of the healing draughts and compounds thus derived may now be considered as among the lost arts.

In 1680, we find Dr. Philip Reed established here. But little is to be found by which to judge of his skill as a physician or of his standing as a man. He, however, appears not to have been exempt from some of the superstitions and prejudices of his time; for we find him, during the same year (1680), complaining to the court in Salem against Mrs. Margaret Gifford, a very respectable woman, for practising witchcraft; deposing that "he verily believed that she was a witch, for there were some things which could not be accounted for by natural causes." He might, of course, have been a good doctor while a believer in witchcraft; for such was the common belief of the period. His complaint

against Mrs. Gifford, however, resulted in no serious injury to her.

Dr. John Henry Burchstead settled here in 1685, being then a young man. He was a native of Silesia. In 1690 he married widow Mary Kertland, and by her had two sons, also physicians, one of whom became a surgeon in the British navy. The doctor lived on the south side of Essex street, between High and Pearl streets, on the site afterward occupied by his son, Dr. Henry Burchstead, and more recently by Dr. Hazeltine. It was the latter, Dr. Henry, who, when the whale seventy-five feet in length was landed on King's beach, Dec. 9, 1755, rode with his horse and chair into his mouth, and subsequently had two of the bones set up as gate-posts at his residence, where they remained more than fifty years. Dr. John Henry continued in practice here some thirty-six years, and died Sept. 20, 1721, aged sixty-four years. His grave, in the Old Burying Ground, is marked by a substantial stone bearing this inscription:

> Silesia to New England sent this man,
> To do their all that any healer can;
> But he who conquered all diseases must
> Find one who throws him down into the dust.
> A chemist near to an adeptist come,
> Leaves here, thrown by, his *caput mortuum*.
> Reader, physicians die as others do;
> Prepare, for thou to this art hastening too.

Near the close of the seventeenth century, Dr. John Caspar Richter von Crowninscheldt settled in the beautiful region of the Mineral spring, on our north-

eastern border. It does not, however, appear that he came to practice as a physician. He is stated to have been educated at the University of Leipsic, and to have fled from Germany on account of a duel. The noted Crowninshield family descended from him. Some of the apple-trees which he planted are said to be still standing.

From the time of these pioneers in the healing art, Lynn has never been without skillful practitioners, and many of her sons have gone forth to do good service in the alleviation of human suffering. But we are admonished that space cannot be allowed for multiplied notices of individuals, however meritorious.

And now a word in relation to legal practitioners. The first lawyer who settled in Lynn was Benjamin Merrill, who came in 1808, and opened an office in the southwesterly chamber of the house still standing on the corner of North Common and Park streets. He was a young man of fine talents and education, and, what is of the first importance in a lawyer, of excellent character and good habits. He remained here, however, but a short time; for a deputation of worthy citizens called on him, with the modest request that he would quit the town. They stated that theretofore they had jogged along in a reasonably peaceful way, but apprehended that as a lawyer he would be likely to stir up strife, and do more harm than good. His ready reply was that he certainly should not remain where a vacancy was

more desirable than his company, and immediately packing up his legal chattels, departed for Salem. And Lynn thus lost one who, without doubt, would have done much to elevate her name and add to her prosperity. He became eminent in his profession; continuing in practice, at Salem, till the time of his death, July 30, 1847, at the age of sixty-three, having received the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge in 1845. He himself related his experience in Lynn to the writer, and added that, notwithstanding the uncivil nature of the invitation to leave, the humor of the thing forbade his taking offence. He likewise added that the Lynn people, so far from exhibiting any personal ill-feeling, for many years intrusted him with much of their best business, which he endeavored to dispose of faithfully and to their satisfaction.

Some four years after, that is, in 1812, Reuben P. Washburn commenced practice in Lynn. He, too, was a young man of excellent character, a graduate of Dartmouth in the 1808 class, and had studied under Judge Jackson, of Boston. His office was in a chamber of the old Caleb Wiley building, corner of Western avenue and Federal street; and he married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Thacher, of the First Church. He was a personal friend of Judge Story and other eminent men in law and letters. His practice here could not have been large, and in 1817 he removed to Vermont, where he was soon elevated to the judicial bench, and to the end of his useful life maintained an unsullied reputation. He died in 1860, at the age of seventy-nine. His son, Peter Thacher Washburn,

born in Lynn, Sept. 7, 1814, died in office, as Governor of Vermont, Feb. 7, 1870.

Governor Washburn graduated at Dartmouth in 1835, studied law at the Cambridge school, and was for eight years reporter of the Vermont Supreme Court decisions. He was likewise the compiler of digests and other useful legal volumes. On the opening of the war of the Rebellion he was commander of the Woodstock Light Infantry, and, on the first call of the President for troops, raised a full company and departed for the scene of strife. Soon after his arrival in Virginia he became acting colonel of the regiment of which his company formed a part. He was, however, soon called home to assume the duties of Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State, and continued in the office till the close of the war. In 1869 he was elected Governor; but his health having been much impaired by arduous application to public duties, he bore the gubernatorial honors but a few months before being stricken down by death. He seems to have been a man of pre-eminent integrity and honor, both in his practice as a lawyer and in all his public offices; and the encomiums bestowed on him indicate a high appreciation on the part of those whom he so faithfully served. "He was," remarks the Vergennes Vermonter, "one of the few living illustrations of Phillips's positive men. They are rarely met with in public or private life. Vermont appreciated him, and he will be mourned as one of the few in public life whose sense of justice was stronger than personal preference or even the dictation of party."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "It was in the office of Adjutant-General that Gov. Washburn's fitness for public service was first made known to the people. His accuracy of dealing was as certain and as rigid as mathematics. The discharge of a public duty was with him reckoned among the 'exact sciences.' If he had been less honest than he was, he would still have followed honesty from sheer devotion to its straightforwardness, its absolute correctness. We speak of this characteristic, not to elevate it above his unimpeachable integrity, but because it is what marks him among governors. Vermont has had honest executives before; but it has been some time since she had a governor who governed, who picked up the loose ends in her administrative departments and set everything in order. He was not only above jobbing and lobbying, railroad or otherwise, but he forbade his private secretary to use so much as a two-cent stamp of the State's property except for public purposes. With the same regard for the fitness of things, he introduced almost military formality in his intercourse with subordinates; not that he was at all 'set up' by his position, but he would have order and system in everything, insisting on every man's knowing his proper place and his responsibilities."

And here we must leave the legal line, regretting the necessity of passing unnamed the numbers who have succeeded those spoken of, some of whom have acquitted themselves right worthily.

But it may be asked, is it not claiming quite too much for Lynn to assume that the good deeds of descendants of her children, especially those who perhaps never knew their kinship, should be set down to her credit? Such a question, indeed, opens a wide and fertile field for the curious and questioning mind to disport in. Succinctly it may be met by another question — for instance, Had not Thomas Parker and John Bancroft settled in Lynn, in the peaceful condition of farmers, and been surrounded by just such circumstances and influences as they were, would the world ever have known Theodore Parker the theologian or George Bancroft the historian? The virtues of the soil that nurtures a parent stock may invigorate the issue of the seed that becomes scattered to the four winds. Without our ancestors we should not have existed. Our lives are extensions of theirs, and necessarily affected by transmitted influences.

But for such genealogical inquiries, suggestive as they are, little space can be afforded. It would not be unfit, however, here to name one other individual — William Gray, for so many years popularly known by the inelegant contraction of "Billy" Gray, a lineal descendant of one of the early settlers, and himself born in Lynn on the 27th of June, 1750. It is believed to have been universally conceded that, for a considerable period during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century, Mr. Gray was the most prominent and successful merchant of which New England could boast. His commercial lines extended to every continent; and

he had at one time not less than sixty sail of square-rigged vessels in service. In wealth he probably had no equal east of New York; and, notwithstanding his great losses under the decrees of Bonaparte and his sufferings from the embargo, remained in undoubted credit, never flinching in his support of the latter, as a political measure, unpopular as it was in the commercial districts of New England. In 1810 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and remained in office two years. His dignity of manners and unswerving truthfulness insured him great respect, and his wealth enabled him largely to gratify his naturally generous inclinations. He died in Boston, Nov. 4, 1825, having lived there nearly twenty years, and left several sons and a daughter, all maintaining positions of the highest respectability. At present several of his descendants are occupying stations of honor and usefulness.

Having alluded to a few of the worthy men among the settlers of Lynn, and their descendants, it is fitting that at least one or two of the women should not be passed by unnoticed. Mrs. Whiting has been spoken of. Then there was her neighbor, Lady Susan Humfrey, wife of John Humfrey. They came in 1634. She was a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and, as Mather remarks, "of the best family of any nobleman then in England." It does not appear, however, that she was a woman of any extraordinarily high endowments, and she seems to have been quite unable to adapt herself, like Mrs.

Whiting, to the condition of things here. She became weary, lonely, and homesick; and with her husband returned to England in 1641, leaving children who in after years had sad cause to lament the loss of a mother's care and training. Mr. Humfrey was a man conspicuous in Old as well as New England, and had aspired to a governorship in the West Indies; but being baffled in his expectations there, and losing much of his property, like many others of feverish ambition, he returned to his native land disappointed and dejected. During his short sojourn here he was active in public duties and enterprises, and acceptably filled high offices of trust — was an Assistant and Major-General of the Colony. But the enduring footprints which his talents, his rank, and his acquirements qualified him to impress on the virgin soil of America are not to be found. The discontents and chafings of his wife, to which writers have alluded as in a large measure accounting for the failures of his life, while not accepted as sufficient, cannot be regarded as without serious influence.

A large portion of Mr. Humfrey's estate was sold to Lady Deborah Moody, who came here in 1640. She belonged to a noble family, was an active and influential spirit, and had given some trouble to the authorities in England, persisting, in opposition to the statutes, in residing from her own home. On the 21st of April, 1639, the Star Chamber ordered that "Dame Deborah Moody, and the others, shall return to their hereditaments in forty days, in the good example necessary to

the poorer classes." Lechford, the good old London lawyer who came to Boston in 1638, and unsuccessfully attempted to live by his profession there, says: "Lady Moody lives at Lynn, but is of the Salem church. She is, good lady, almost undone by buying Master Humfrey's farm." She soon became obnoxious to the people of Lynn by her opinions touching baptism, maintaining that the baptism of infants was unwarranted and sinful. For this, and certain antinomian views which she was forward to express and maintain, she was excommunicated and retired to the Dutch on Long Island. She was a woman of great worth and considerable wealth, and through her means and energy of character would no doubt have proved a most valuable member of this little community, had their religious predilections allowed her to remain unmolested. After settling on Long Island she suffered greatly by the depredations and attacks of the Indians, her house being several times assailed. The Governor of New York was greatly indebted to her in a pecuniary way on various occasions, and readily accorded to her some important privileges, showing in many forms his confidence in her integrity and merits. She was one of the patentees of Gravesend, in King's county, the patent being from Governor Kieft, and written in Dutch and English.

CHAPTER II.

The Settlement receives its Name of Lynn — Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with Notice of Lynn Members — Merrimac and Saugus Rivers — Iron Works — Lynn made a Market Town — Material and Moral Condition of the Settlers — Administration of Andros, with Notice of Randolph's Petition for a Grant of Nahant, and the Town's Action Thereon.

The enactment of the General Court, in 1637, changing the name of the settlement from Saugus to Lynn, is so brief that space may be allowed for its insertion in full; and here it is: "Saugust is called Lin"— only four words, with no modern decoration of a single Whereas or Aforesaid. A good specimen of the ancient direct and crisp style of legislation. As before remarked, the name of Lynn came from Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, England, a place which for centuries had been of some note, if not of great importance. It is situated near the point where the Ouse enters the ocean, and is supposed to have derived its name from its site, *lehn*, in the ancient language of Britain meaning "spreading waters." Others, however, claim that the name came from the Saxon *len*, a farm or tenure in fee; though the same word was sometimes used to signify church lands. In Doomsday Book, A. D. 1086, the place is called Lenne. Early in

the seventeenth century it belonged to the see of Norwich, and was then named Bishop's Linne; but when the revenue of the bishopric came into the hands of the king, it was known as King's Lynn, or Lynn Regis. Most commonly, from that time to the present, it has been called simply Lynn.

The famous military organization now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery was formed in 1638. Daniel Howe, of Lynn, was chosen Lieutenant, and there were five others from the town in the ranks. Lieut. Howe seems to have been a man of determined character; in action bold, perhaps somewhat rash. He commanded the vessel that in 1640 took the Lynn emigrants to the western part of Long Island. On their arrival, the Dutch laid claim to the territory on which they located, and set up the arms of the Prince of Orange on a tree. Lechford says, "Lieut. Howe pulled down the Dutch arms," and Winthrop adds that in place thereof an Indian drew "an unhandsome face." These proceedings came near resulting in serious difficulty. But Kieft, the Dutch governor, exercised his authority with forbearance, and the matter was presently adjusted. In Wood's Sketch of Long Island, the affair is succintly stated in this manner: "13 May, 1640, Gov. Kieft sent Cornelius Van Ten Hoven, the secretary, the under sheriff, a sergeant and twenty-five soldiers to Scout's Bay, to break up a settlement of the English, who had torn down the state's arms and carved a fool's head on

the tree. The party set out on the 14th and returned on the 15th. They found a company of eight men, and a woman with an infant, who had erected one house and were engaged in erecting another. The party brought six of the men to the Governor. On examination it appeared that they came from Lynn, near Boston. . . . After they had been examined, and signed an agreement to leave the place, they were dismissed."

Military discipline was of the first importance in those days of alarm, and the "Military Company of the Massachusetts," as the Ancient and Honorable was first called, was projected as a sort of school for tactics. For many years it was regarded almost with awe. But its usefulness for the original purpose has long since ceased, though as a semi-social organization it is still held in high repute.

Geological indications, it has long been maintained, strongly support the belief that, at a remote period in the past, the Merrimac river, after entering Massachusetts from New Hampshire, instead of pursuing its present course by Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill, and discharging its waters at Newburyport, followed the more direct line to Lynn, there casting in its contribution to the Atlantic. It would be profitless here to attempt a disquisition on the interesting topic, or to talk of what might have been; but this we know, the western border of Lynn is now for a long distance traversed by the merry little Saugus, and much that is interesting

in our local history is connected with that picturesque stream. Formerly, the border territory of Lynn extended miles beyond the river; but solitary settlements grew into hamlets, they into villages, and, becoming ambitious of separate municipal honors, were erected into towns.

It was in 1643 that Iron Works were established on the margin of this little river, by a respectable company in England; and they were the first, it is affirmed, in all America. It was once claimed that the works in Braintree, in Norfolk county, were commenced a year or two earlier, but the later researches seem to place beyond a doubt the priority of these at Lynn. Smelting, forging, and casting were pursued for some years, the bog-iron found in the vicinity furnishing the raw material. Various other kinds of work in metals and simple machinery appears also to have been carried on at the establishment, to a limited extent, and probably somewhat by individual enterprise. There were well-skilled workmen here; and that the undertaking was considered of great public importance is manifest from its frequent mention in the Colonial Records, and the occasional enactments of the General Court in its favor. It is stated that the dies for the first coins ever struck in North America were prepared here, namely, the famous pine-tree shillings, sixpences and threepences, of 1652. It is likewise claimed that here, too, was constructed the first fire-engine ever made in America. The modern style of

that useful implement of husbandry, the scythe, seems to have been invented by a noted workman here; and the Court granted him a seven years patent for his "engine for the more speedy cutting of grasse." The old English scythe had a short, straight handle, like a bush cutter. In a letter dated Sept. 30, 1648, Winthrop remarks, "The furnace runs eight tons per week, and their bar iron is as good as Spanish."

But pecuniarily the Iron Works do not appear to have answered the expectations of their projectors. The customers had very little ready money; and, though the manufactured articles were offered at a cheap rate for coin, yet, as the General Court curtly told them in an admonitory letter, an ax at twelve pence was not cheap to one who had not twelve pence wherewith to buy it. And then again, they were very soon involved in vexatious and expensive lawsuits—those pernicious luxuries in which projectors of new enterprises are so apt to indulge. Hubbard says that, "instead of drawing out bars of iron for the country's use, there was hammered out nothing but contention and lawsuits." However, they continued in a lingering way for many years, when the fires of the forges were finally extinguished, the clink of the hammer ceased, the begrimmed workmen departed, the buildings were razed, and the heaps of scoria only remained, for creeping vegetation in the slow march of years to envelop in a vesture of green. And these cinder banks, as they are called by the dwellers about there, have remained, for more than two centuries,

to this Centennial Year, now apparently grassy hillocks. The curious sometimes dig through the shallow covering of soil which conceals these scores of tons of slag, in which frequently are found bits of charcoal as fresh in appearance as when ejected from the sooty portals; and occasionally pieces of iron casting.

In 1646 Lynn became a MARKET TOWN; that is, it is presumed, a town in which, on an established day of each week, an open market was held for the sale and exchange of commodities — an arrangement by which the settlers from the different neighborhoods could meet at a fixed place and barter their spare productions for others of which they were in need, there being scarcely any money in circulation. The settlers here must have lived comparatively well, so far as food was concerned; better, no doubt, than many on the frontiers. Their nearness to the sea enabled them at all times to draw supplies of excellent fish. The children, even, could resort to the clam banks, which never refused a generous discount, and to the lobster rocks. There were small farms in every direction, and the farmer and the fisherman fraternally exchanged the products of their industry. In the brawny arm of the settler, as we thus see, his wealth was chiefly found. There were few speculations to be resorted to for sudden gain — or loss; and, as steady employment is a great promoter of contentment, not many discontented spirits appeared roving about to the disturbance of the busy workers.

Did space permit, it would be pleasant to linger a while in the company of the old settlers; to observe their simple manners, their recreations, their domestic arrangements. We should find that, after all, their feelings, thoughts, and aspirations were of the same nature as our own. The old sought quietude and repose; the middle-aged were ambitious toilers; the youthful loved, wedded, and retired to their own firesides; the children had their sports and bickerings. But sometimes things wore a disturbing aspect. There were fears of bloody incursions by the red men; much land remained to be laid open to the vivifying influences of the sun; there were no manufactures, and the garments they brought with them were "patch upon patch." Yet their spirits were buoyant in the exercise of the freedom denied them in the land they had left, and in full faith that they were laying the foundations of a great social fabric. It is undoubtedly true that the settlers early conceived the idea of independence. In Cromwell's time, New England came very near being actually recognized as an independent commonwealth. Evelyn, who was a member of the English Board of Trade and Plantations, says in his journal, under date 1671: "There was a fear of their breaking from all dependence on this nation." And Edward Randolph, in 1677, in answering some inquiries touching the disregard of Massachusetts for the British Navigation Laws, says: "All nations have free liberty to come into its ports and vend their commodities without any restraint; and in this as well as other things that Government would make

the world believe they are a free State, and do act in all matters accordingly."

The moral condition of the people was, without doubt, more than ordinarily elevated, though still ranging considerably below perfection. Among the early comers were a few turbulent spirits, whose purpose was rather to avoid the restraints of their old homes than to gain any good in their new. By the Colony Records it is made evident that there was considerable intemperance. Some of the drinks the sale of which is now proscribed by what are called the prohibitory enactments of the New England States, were then freely used. Tea and coffee were not known hereabout before the eighteenth century, and malt liquors were in common use. Lynn, as well as every other town, had her places for "breeding malt," to use the ancient phrase; and the "industrie" was encouraged. Then the cheap distillations from the West Indies began to appear as soon as there were people enough to induce the avaricious English, Dutch, and Spanish traders to visit the coast; the Indians as well as the abandoned whites being ready to dispose of anything they possessed in exchange for the "fire-water" for which they had such intolerable thirst. There was also considerable profanity and slanderous small talk, as too certainly appears by the records; for the courts then took cognizance of a great many things that would now be passed by as idle tattle. But, on the whole, it may be fairly claimed that the colonists, as a people, were pious, industrious, and prudent in speech and behavior.

Our ancestors appear wisely to have considered that next to religion, outside of labor for the bare neccessities of food, clothing, and shelter, education was the thing most needful; and hence we find that primitive seat of learning, the little red-top school-house, early nestling in the hollow or adorning the hillside. The rudimental branches necessary in the management of the limited business affairs of the day were freely taught; but Latin was with many deemed of leading importance; indeed, it was recognised by the General Court as highly beneficial in contests with "the old deludor, Sathan." A mysterious apprehension seems to have existed that the arch-enemy's assaults could be most successfully resisted by wordy batteries in that language. And, by the way, it should ever be borne in mind, while considering most points in the early history of New England, and endeavoring to ascertain the underlying purpose of many eccentric legislative acts, that the belief in the personal and direct interference of the evil one in the affairs of men prevailed throughout the christian world. We, of this day, disbelieve in such personality; or, if we pretend otherwise, allow no practical operation to our pretension. The great witchcraft outbreak of 1692 — called the Salem Witchcraft, though violently disturbing other places as well — would never have taken place without that idea of the black man roving up and down with the red book, seeking out such weak mortals as would pledge themselves to surrender to him their souls at death, for the privilege of invisibly plagueing their enemies while here

on earth. Without explanations arising from the belief here indicated, many of the strange episodes in our early history would remain void of intelligible elucidation. And it ill-becomes one generation to ridicule the faith of another; for it does seem as if, in the revolution of ages, essentially the same conceptions re-appear as surely as the cycles of the seasons recur.

During the disordered period of the ADMINISTRATION OF SIR EDMOND ANDROS, the people of Lynn were seriously agitated, and determined, with patriotic zeal, to maintain their rights, politically and personally; for it soon appeared that, besides the oppressive measures which affected the whole people, some local interests were endangered. Edward Randolph, the Governor's secretary, petitioned for a grant of the beautiful peninsula of Nahant, which then formed, and remained till 1853, an outlying district of Lynn. Notice was sent to the town that if any one had a claim to the land he might appear before the Governor and Council on the 7th of March, 1688, and exhibit the same, and show why the land should not be granted to the petitioner. Quite a ferment followed; for it was well known that Randolph was in high favor with Andros, who would do all he could to further the interests of his favorite. The principal inhabitants engaged in an active defence. They urged that the land had been honestly purchased of the natives, and to some extent improved for more than fifty years. They showed that it was divided into planting lots, by

vote of the town, as early as 1656; that it was fenced; that lots were manured and planted, and a few tenements erected; that, by hard labor and at considerable expense, it had been brought from its originally barren condition to be of real value for planting and pasturage. The effrontery of the petition was well calculated to irritate, aside from the wrong of having their property thus unceremoniously wrested from them. For some time the danger seemed imminent, for Randolph was a wily manager, able and plausible. The petition, however, was finally dismissed, and the town breathed freely once more. But the proceedings were such as in no measure to allay the great and growing prejudice against the Governor. And in 1689, when the uprising people made him a prisoner at Fort Hill in Boston, the minister of the Lynn church, Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, led on a small but determined band of participants. In a paper in Lambeth palace, which is thought to have been written by Randolph himself, occurs this passage: "April 19th, about 11 o'clock the country came in, headed by one Shepard, teacher of Lynn, who were like so many wild bears; and the leader, mad with passion, more savage than any of his followers. All the cry was for the Governor and Mr. Randolph."

In the extremity of affairs, a Committee of Safety for the county of Essex was appointed. And to this committee the people of Lynn made a formal statement of the prominent causes of complaint; which statement may be found in the History of Lynn.

CHAPTER III.

Lynn in Time of Indian Incursions and Wars — Glimpse of the Place in 1750 — Dagyr, the Shoemaker, Comes — Character of the Early Shoe Business — Condition of Things in Revolutionary Times, and Patriotism of the People — New Life after the Revolution.

Though Lynn, from the peculiarity of her location, was never herself in much danger from savage incursion, she always manifested the most lively sympathy for the border settlers who were so constantly exposed to unheralded descents of hostile Indians, with tomahawk, scalping-knife and torch. For the relief of the sufferers she was ever ready to contribute from her slender means, and to despatch her brave sons for the dismal campaigns. As early as 1636, in the great Pequot war, Capt. Nathaniel Turner of Lynn, who afterwards became so conspicuous in the history of Connecticut, commanded a company. Indeed it was by this means that Lynn lost the worthy Captain, for during the campaign he arrived upon territory more to his liking than his old home, and removed after the close of the war. He was one of the founders of New Haven, and purchased from the Indians the territory now occupied by the beautiful town of Stamford. His fate was melancholy. He sailed for England

in January, 1648, in the interest of the colony, in a vessel which was never heard of afterward. And when the famous phantom ship appeared off the harbor of New Haven, the next year, and so suddenly faded away, it was thought to be a miraculous indication of the fate of the vessel in which he had embarked.

In a second expedition, in 1637, Lynn furnished twenty-one men, the largest number sent by any place hereabout, excepting Boston, from which twenty-six went. In 1675, when the renowned King Philip took the field in that final struggle, Lynn readily supplied her full quota, several of her promising youth falling in battle — two, with the "flower of Essex," at the memorable Bloody brook ambuscade. In these and other Indian and French wars the soldiers were compelled to endure hardships and face dangers which no other wars in this quarter of the world have known; but they marched on to final triumph.

A glimpse of Lynn, in the middle of the last century, may be obtained from the travelling notes of a New York merchant, who journeyed east in 1750. He says he put up at Mr. Ward's in "Lyn, which is a small country Towne of ab^{t} 200 Houses, very pleasantly situated, and affords a Beautifull Rural Prospect." He arrived at about one o'clock, "and dyned on fryd Codd." After dinner, being refreshed by a glass of wine, he pursued his journey to Salem, "through a barren, rocky country," and the next day, after visiting Marblehead, returned to Boston, stopping again at Mr. Ward's in Lynn, where he "dyned upon a fine mongrel goose."

It was in 1750 that a Welsh shoemaker, named JOHN ADAM DAGYR, settled in Lynn. He was a remarkably skillful workman, and took great pains to instruct others. He was an enthusiast, in his way, and became noted, far and near, as "the celebrated shoemaker of Essex." It is often curious and not unprofitable to trace in a community the development of some great matter to its small beginning; to see, in the simple efforts of an obscure individual, the germ of a great enterprise. The shoe and leather trade is at this day the most important branch of industry in all New England; and the most surely remunerative, not to say enriching. Lynn is, and ever has been, since the days of Dagyr, at the head of that trade; and had not this poor Welshman, for he was poor and died in the almshouse, settled here at the time he did, it is not at all probable that the city would ever have occupied the position she now does. At that time she had not attained any prominence in population or trade; a number of sister settlements had quite outstripped her, owing, perhaps, chiefly, to their maritime advantages. There was nothing noteworthy in her position or condition. Dagyr had so strong a desire to excel in his employment that he is represented to have sometimes procured English or French shoes, and in presence of brother craftsmen dissected them to discover the hidden sources of their excellence. By his efforts the business began to take root and flourish. Several who could command a small capital commenced manufacturing for the Boston market, and even for more distant places, and soon the

trade began to overshadow all other industrial pursuits. We find the Boston Gazette saying, October 21, 1764, "It is certain that women's shoes made at Lynn, do now exceed those usually imported, in strength and beauty, but not in price." And the editor facetiously adds, "the northern colonists have sense enough, at least the sense of feeling; and can tell where the *shoe pinches*. The delicate ladies begin to find by experience that the shoes made at Lynn are *much easier* than those of the make of Mr. Hose of London."

For many years the trade was carried on in an humble way, as of course the demand was limited. The manufacturer, with perhaps a journeyman and an apprentice or two, pursued his labors in a shop of some ten by twelve feet, and once a week or so proceeded to Boston on foot with the products of his enterprise in a bag on his shoulder; or if his trade had been large enough to warrant the additional expense, with a horse and saddle bags, or one of the primitive wheel carriages then in use, returning at night with a provision of stock for the coming week, and possibly with a little ready money. These were the days of small things in this now vast business; yet they reach down to the time of the Revolution, to the archetype of this great Centennial Year.

The common course of things had been much the same in Lynn as in other non-commercial settlements, through Colonial and Provincial times, down to the Revolution. Mechanics had come in as their labor was demanded, and

all ordinary needs could be supplied. The tillage lands yielded fair crops, the sea casting up large quantities of manure, which the husbandman could take at the mere cost of transportation; and the fisherman was reasonably sure at all times of an adequate reward for his labor and peril. Several towns had been settled by emigrants from the place, and these had extended the acquaintance and social and material interests, in various directions. Reading, Wakefield, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Hampton and Amherst, in New England, and Southampton and other places on Long Island, owed in a large degree their existence to emigrants from Lynn.

The people appear generally to have been satisfied that on the whole their condition was a favorable one, though it is undeniable that not only the excitable spirits, but the sober and considerate were at times agitated on political questions, and entertained serious forebodings. They breathed the free air of the hills, and with every inspiration a restlessness of restraint was nurtured — the free air, unburdened by old traditions, unhampered by fetters of sycophantic obedience; and hence, as before remarked, the idea of political independence was very early conceived. It can be traced all along; even in the roving speech of the village orator in his town meeting. Yes, the Town Meeting, that precious New England institution in which every citizen was at liberty to raise his voice in the discussion of all measures and devices affecting the public interest; where all were on a level, and where old and young, rich and poor, appeared in

watch and ward of right and freedom. But as population increased, the town meeting became unwieldy and the city council took its place. The people of Massachusetts were very slow in coming to look with favor on the city form of government. There was no city in the state, till 1822, and then Boston, with a population of 45,000 reluctantly became one; but it seemed to many like bartering safety for convenience.

We were speaking of things as they existed about revolutionary times. Daily wants were to be supplied and daily exertion, in a material way, was necessary. The people were industrious, rising early and laboring diligently. Very few indeed were exempt from the necessity of personal exertion. That an immense amount of hard work was bestowed on the land was attested by the extensive arable fields that had been cleared, their productive condition, and the miles of cobble-stone wall by which they were surrounded. That peculiar kind of fencing which still adorns the landscape at least in most parts of eastern New England is unknown in many parts of the land. In the outlying portions of Lynn, there still remain extensive ranges which were laid by the hardy hands of the early inhabitants, as their mossy and weather-stained fronts abundantly attest ; and while looking upon them one is not only reminded, in a sentimental way, of the toil expended in their erection, but also in a practical way, that they afforded a convenient appropriation of waste material that cumbered the land. Our ancestors, to use a common figurative phrase, were accus-

tomed to bring down as many birds with one stone as they could, and here was a cheap, durable and easily-repaired fencing that could be erected by comparatively unskilled hands from material that needed removal from the land.

For many years large quantities of flax were raised in Lynn, and used in the domestic manufacture of a very durable though not particularly smooth or handsome kind of cloth. The fields looked extremely picturesque when covered with the long supple stalks, crowned with blue blossoms. The flax was rotted in the pond on the north-eastern border of the town, still known as the Flax pond; and in almost every family were to be found the break, the hatchel, and the little spinning wheels. Many of the latter are still preserved as curious relics of the old times; wheels which once soberly revolved at the touch of the gentle dame, or gaily whirred at the laughing maiden's tap. And where are they now — the laughing maiden and the gentle dame?

It is not necessary to remark that though for some years premonitory symptoms of REVOLUTION had become more and more marked, actual hostilities were precipitated by the unwise imposition of taxes by the home government — by stamp duties, duties on tea and other articles of daily use — by the Boston Port Bill and by the Boston Massacre. By the tax on tea, especially, the people of Lynn were much excited. They held town meetings and passed resolutions strongly condemnatory

of the act, and enjoining abstinence from the use of the article. They voted that no person should hold any office of profit who would not discountenance its use; and that no taverner or retailer should be recommended for a license who would not do the same. They also resolved, "That we highly disapprove of the landing and selling of such teas in America, and will not suffer any teas, subjected to a particular duty, to be landed or sold in this town; and that we stand ready to assist our brethren of Boston or elsewhere, whenever our aid shall be required, in repelling all attempts to land or sell any teas poisoned with a duty." Other significant resolutions were passed; one, unanimously, that "We will use our endeavors to promote our own manufactures amongst us." Mr. Lewis mentions that during the tea fever, a report having been put in circulation through the town that Mr. Bowler, who had a bake-house and a little shop on Water Hill, had a quantity of tea in store, a company of women went to his house, demanded the tea, and destroyed it. But he quietly adds that it was asserted that the women put on extra pockets on the memorable night, which they filled with the fragrant leaf for their own private consumption. It is well attested that at least two Lynn men were actors in the great tea-steeping feat in Boston harbor, on the night of December 16, 1773 — Abner Cheever was one; and from his shoe, on his return, was taken a quantity of the tea which is still preserved. The same Mr. Cheever, now known historically as Col. Abner Cheever, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and there received a bullet

in his neck, which was never extracted, though he lived many years.

And coming down to the gloomy days of the war, we find Lynn in no sense lagging behind in the patriot's march. She can boast of having furnished two Colonels, three Captains, five Lieutenants, a number of non-commissioned officers and not less than a hundred and fifty privates for the Continental army. Four of her sons were killed in the battle of Lexington, a fact showing that she was awake and stirring at the very dawn of the great conflict. Among the four who lost their lives on this memorable occasion was Abednego Ramsdell, who, as he was hastening along, was hailed by a woman in the neighborhood who warned him not to go, as she had a presentiment that he would never return. He kept on, remarking that he might be killed, but he hoped not till he had had a shot at a redcoat, to make the account square.

At the battle of Bunker Hill the Lynn regiment was commanded by Col. John Mansfield. On the second of August, 1776, the town furnished a company for the expedition to Canada, and allowed ten pounds each to such as enlisted. In the winter of 1777 two young men from Lynn died on board the loathsome Jersey prison ship in New York harbor. In 1780 the town granted so much money as would purchase twenty-seven hundred dollars, to pay the soldiers. And within two years they granted several thousand pounds, old tenor, for the same purpose. And she lost, during the war, fifty-six of her promising

sons. These are but a few of the incidents, of the same character, that may be found recorded; but they are sufficient to indicate her hearty co-operation in all patriotic measures.

It would be gratifying, did space allow, to give sketches of some of the local patriots of those days, recalling not only valiant achievements on the field, but noble acts in the more retired lines of duty. There was Landlord Newhall, who kept the tavern on the Boston road, just west of Saugus river, taking charge of that noted establishment in 1774. Before his time, a pictured lion and unicorn decorated the sign-board that swung from the ponderous oaken arm in front of the house; but he soon replaced those emblems by the more hopeful representation of a rising sun. He was an abundant provider, social in his habits, and unwearied in his efforts to render his house an attractive traveller's home. The poor of the neighborhood and the indigent wayfarer he freely relieved; and to the sick and wounded soldier his door was ever open. In connection with the tavern he carried on a farm; and his business, on the whole, was quite extensive. It was not uncommon for an entire company of hungry soldiers, and not unknown for even a regiment, to make their appearance and halt for a meal. And they were always welcome. To provide for such emergencies, he kept on hand fatted oxen which might be promptly slaughtered, the beef being at once disposed of in great boilers prepared expressly for the cooking; his large kitchen garden, represented to have occupied some six

acres, furnishing the vegetable accompaniments. The whole establishment was kept under his immediate supervision; and for some years he is said hardly ever to have retired to a bed for rest, but to have slept in an easy chair. His patriotism was certainly healthy, though perhaps displayed in an eccentric way.

Lynn suffered many privations during the war, but rose with an unsullied name at its triumphant close, hailing with joy unspeakable the sun of liberty as its vivifying beams shot through the land, and feeling a hearty consciousness that she had done her part in the attainment of the glorious result.

With the close of the Revolution the people entered upon a new and more energetic life. Yankee character began to develop with greater freedom, individual enterprise to receive a new impulse, commercial pursuit and mechanical ingenuity to arouse to greater activity. Yet, as war is always demoralizing in its effects, it cannot be denied that for many years the pious and sober-minded had cause to lament over the condition of things. And then the agitations incident to the formation of our political institutions were allowed to divert the mind in a large degree from every interest of a less obtrusive character — from schools, from many of the ordinary appliances for intellectual advancement. Not that this was universally the case; to suppose that would be to ignore a vital point in New England character. It was not long, however, before the elasticity of the true American

spirit began to assert itself, the higher purposes of life to be more fully recognized, and those ameliorating measures to be put in operation which have resulted in so many blessings to the succeeding generations. And how noble a thing it would be for the human race, if all wars could result as beneficially as the American Revolution.

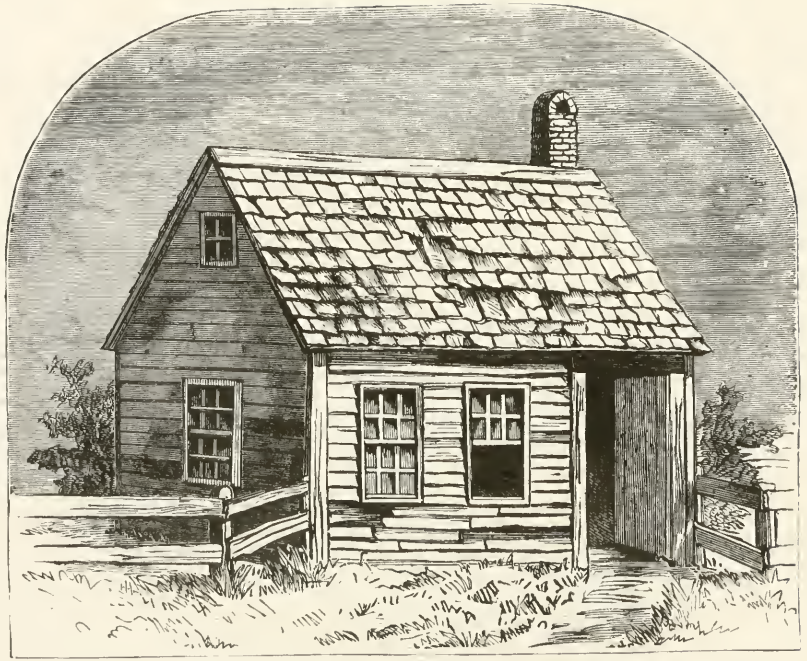
CHAPTER IV.

The Shoe Business, since the Revolution, its Progress and Present Condition, with Notice of the Introduction of the Morocco Manufacture by Ebenezer Breed — Patriotic Action of Lynn in Time of Shays's Rebellion, in the Building of the United States fort in Boston Harbor, in 1812, and in the South Carolina Nullification, in 1832 — Lynn, During the War of the Rebellion — Death of President Lincoln — Decoration Day — Soldiers' Monument — First Celebration of Independence, in Lynn — Centennial Observance, 1876 — Social and Pecuniary Condition of the People.

Soon after the close of the Revolution the Shoe Manufacture was fully established and reckoned the leading employment of the place. And some of the shrewd business men, seeming to have a prophetic vision of the position it was to occupy in future years, set about placing things on as firm a foundation as possible. Among the most efficient laborers in that behalf was Ebenezer Breed, a native of the town. He made himself acquainted with all that was to be learned in Lynn, and while yet a young man went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in a profitable business connected with the trade here. In 1792 he visited Europe, and not only sent over quantities of the better and most fashionable kinds of shoe stock, but also some skilled workmen to instruct the operatives at

home in the more elegant mysteries of the art. He seemed determined to prove that as fine and substantial shoes could be made in Lynn as in Europe; and he succeeded. But the business in a measure languished, for shoes could be imported from England and France and sold cheaper than the manufacturers here could afford them. Finding such to be the condition of things, Mr. Breed, in conjunction with some others in the trade at Philadelphia, set about endeavoring to induce Congress, which then held its sessions in that city, to impose a duty on imported shoes sufficient to protect the home manufacture. They resorted to a little shrewd management to effect their purpose. Among other schemes a dinner party was given; for they well knew that an appeal to the stomach is in many cases more irresistible than an appeal to the head. Sundry members of Congress were invited to the banquet, as well as divers charming ladies; among the latter the celebrated Dolly Payne, afterward Mrs. President Madison. Mr. Madison himself, who was an influential member of Congress, was also there. One or two of the ladies appear to have been aware of the ulterior purpose of the party, and were not averse to assisting in a good cause. It need only be added that a very satisfactory act was passed, and Lynn rose on the event.

To Mr. Breed also belongs the honor of having introduced the manufacture of morocco leather into the country. And for his success the National Committee of Commerce and Manufactures gave him a vote of thanks.



A LYNN SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Common Style, from 1750 *to* 1850.

Albertype, Forbes Co. *Collins Photo.*

CENTRAL BLOCK, MARKET STREET, 1876.

Shoe Manufactories.

But like many others who have pursued the public good rather than their individual interest, Mr. Breed was called to endure the frowns of fortune, not unlikely through his own indiscretion. Many of his last years were passed in want and misery, and he died in Lynn almshouse in 1839, at the age of seventy-four years.

The manufacture of morocco and other kinds of shoe leather was well established in Lynn by the beginning of the present century, and has kept pace with the shoe manufacture, though not requiring near the number of hands nor the amount of capital in its prosecution. Great quantities of cloth stuffs have been used from the beginning of the trade, some of very rich and costly kinds. The manufacture in Lynn has heretofore been confined almost exclusively to ladies' wear ; lately, however, more attention has been given to men's work.

The introduction of machinery has within a few years very much changed the mode of operation. Instead of the ten by twelve one-story shops, before alluded to, which were seen in every neighborhood, and in which the workmen in crews, as they were called, of half a dozen, pursued their labors, lightening the long hours of toil by animated discussions on every great interest of state and every little matter of local gossip, we now behold towering, in the most central quarters, huge four or five story manufactories in which the ceaseless rumbling of machinery is heard, and in which hundreds of operatives, male and female, are assembled with busy hands and silent tongues. In the old time, the workman

took from his employer, or boss, as he was called, sufficient stock to work upon for a week, completing each shoe from the lasting to the final polishing with his own hands, and on Saturday night returned the product of his week's handiwork, receiving his pay, possibly in a little money, but chiefly in family supplies. But in these improved times he goes daily to the great factory, with his dinner basket, perhaps, applies himself to a special part of the shoes, never with his own hands completing one entire; and at the close of the week receives his pay in money. The airy freedom of the old days has ceased, and the operative cannot now feel that he is master of his own time, at liberty to go on a sailing or a woodland frolic whenever he chooses, or get up a high-toned discussion with a fellow workman whenever his ideas on any subject, religion, politics, science, or what not, become so rarefied as to need ventilation. And what has he in return? The discipline of the present sort of compulsory industry is no doubt beneficial to the semi-vagrant class, and those indolently inclined. But others naturally chafe a little under the feeling that they are not quite sufficiently respecting their own dignity.

The revolution in the mode of manufacture, brought about by the introduction of machinery, has no more marked feature than the division of time into seasons of intense activity, followed by seasons of almost perfect quietness. Orders can be so rapidly filled, that when few or none are waiting the manufacturer does not work along, accumulating a stock in expectancy. With the

prudent and considerate operative these times of rest from regular employment are turned to good account; but to the improvident and irregular they are anything but beneficial.

The shoe business, like all other industrial occupations, is subject to seasons of great prosperity, followed by seasons of great depression. But on the whole it is enriching, as the very aspect of Lynn sufficiently shows. The manufacturers here are enterprising, and some have abundant means. All the improvements in machinery and promising plans of operation are quickly adopted; and while such energetic action continues there seems no reason to fear a recession of the business.

It is not worth while to attempt minute details respecting the trade; but its growth and present condition may be sufficiently seen by a few simple statements. In 1810 there were manufactured here just about 1,000,000 pairs, and they amounted in value to some $800,000. The earnings of the female binders reached $50,000. Twenty years later, that is, in 1830, the number of pairs made was, in round numbers, 1,670,000, Lynnfield having been set off in 1814 and Saugus in 1815. Twenty-five years later, that is, in 1855, we find the number of pairs to have been 9,275,593, Swampscott having been set off in 1852 and Nahant in 1853. From 1865 to the present time there have been made upon an average not less than 10,000,000 of pairs a year, making 110,000,000 for the eleven years. And so many of these are of costly kinds that it is fair to place the average value at $1.20

a pair. The shoes are disposed of for the New England trade, and largely at the South and West. Not many, as yet, go to foreign countries; but it is a favorite idea with some that the great World's Exhibition at Philadelphia, during this Centennial Year, will be the means of opening a way for Lynn products to reach many foreign markets; indeed, the good effects are already beginning to be manifest. These few facts are sufficient to give an idea of the great Shoe Trade of Lynn.

We have seen something of the readiness with which Lynn did her duty in the old Indian and French wars, and in the Revolution. To the State and National Governments she has ever been loyal, never omitting to raise her voice and her arm when needed. In 1798, when our troubles with France seemed fast ripening into open hostilities, the citizens, at a legal town meeting, adopted the following spirited address to the President and Congress:

To John Adams, President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

At a period which so seriously arrests the attention of every American, and true friend of his country, as the present, the inhabitants of Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts, feeling it to be their duty, and impressed with the just, wise and prudent administration of the Executive and the rulers in general of the American republic, ardently embrace an opportunity to announce their determined resolution to support their constitution and government, with all they hold most sacred and dear. Convinced as we are, that the President has, by fair, unequivocal, and full instructions, which he has given to our envoys, to adjust and amicably

accommodate all existing difficulties between the United States and the French republic, done all consistent with the honor, dignity, and freedom of his country, to preserve peace and good understanding with that nation. Notwithstanding our envoys are commissioned with full power to settle all animosities with the French agents, upon the broadest basis of equity, they are treated with neglect — refused an audience, lest their reasonings should show to the world the integrity of our government and disclose their iniquity.

Legislators, Guardians! The most nefarious designs have been plotted to subvert our government, subjugate the country, and lay us under contribution; but thanks be to the Sovereign of the universe, that we do not experience the fate of Venice, nor groan under the oppression of subdued nations. We are a free people, have a sense of the blessings which we enjoy under that liberty and independence which we have wrested from the hand of one king, and will not supinely submit to any nation.

We wish not again to behold our fields crimsoned with human blood, and fervently pray God to avert the calamities of war. Nevertheless, should our magistrates, in whom we place entire confidence, find it expedient to take energetic measures to defend our liberties, we will readily co-operate with them in every such measure; nor do we hesitate, at this interesting crisis, to echo the declaration of our illustrious chief, that "we are not humiliated under a colonial sense of fear; we are not a divided people." Our arms are strong in defence of our rights, and we are determined to repel our foe.

To this address, President Adams promptly replied as follows:

To the Inhabitants of Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts:

Gentlemen: Your address to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, adopted at a legal town meeting, has been presented to me by your Representative in Congress, Mr. Sewall.

When the inhabitants of one of our towns, assembled in legal form, solemnly declare themselves impressed with the wise, just and prudent administration of their rulers in general; and that they will support their constitution and government with all they

hold most sacred and dear, no man who knows them will question their sincerity.

The conviction you avow that the President has done all, consistent with the honor, dignity, and freedom of his country, to preserve peace and good understanding with the French, is a gratification to me which I receive with esteem.

As the treatment of your envoys is without a possibility of justification, excuse, or apology, I leave it to your just resentment. Your acknowledgement of the blessings you enjoy, under your liberty and independence, and determination never supinely to surrender them, prove you to deserve them.

JOHN ADAMS.

In the famous Shays's Rebellion, which commenced in the central counties of Massachusetts, in 1786, Lynn soon had a body of volunteers on the march, and in January of the next year voted that one pound be advanced to each soldier, in addition to the "wages given by the court." It was likewise voted that the town pay each man "his wages in specie, that goes for the town, when they know what wages the court allows to each man and will take the wages of the court themselves." And a further vote was passed requiring the selectmen to call on the collectors for funds to furnish the soldiers with camp utensils and provisions. And if they could not get sufficient from the collectors, they were authorized to hire money, giving their notes in behalf of the town.

At the building of the United States Fort in Boston harbor, during the war of 1812, some eighty-five of the patriotic citizens of Lynn volunteered to labor on the works for a day. Early in the morning they left town

with drum and fife, rode to Winnisimmet ferry, and were thence taken by boats to the fortification, where they labored industriously all day. They reached home about nine o'clock in the evening, pretty well exhausted, but gratified by the thanks of the authorities.

The night of the first of June, 1813, was one of great sadness in the town, for on that day, from the hills and housetops, great numbers had witnessed the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon, and with unfeigned sorrow seen the stars and stripes strike to the red flag of Britain.

In 1832, when the South Carolina Nullification ferment so disturbed the country, and seemed fast ripening into a gigantic rebellion, the people of Lynn were forward in expressing the most loyal sentiments, though their interests were thereby imperilled; for the people of that state were owing our manufacturers large sums, and some of our most enterprising young men were in business there. When the stern and untemporising proclamation of President Jackson arrived in town, the utmost satisfaction was manifested by every one. It was applauded by all parties. On the evening of Christmas day a meeting of the citizens was held in the Town Hall, composed of Democrats, National Republicans, Antimasons, and all shades of Independents, at which as patriotic speeches were uttered as ever rang in that famous forum; the result being the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, which,

it will be observed, have no taint of States' Rights doctrine:

At a time of unprecedented prosperity in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, in our happy Union, and this Union purchased with a great treasure, and cemented with the blood and tears of our progenitors, and hallowed by our own devout prayers, aspirations, and labors, we, the citizens of Lynn, learn with sorrow that our sister State, South Carolina, once so patriotic, has assumed false principles, and, pretending peace, made warlike preparations to dissolve the Union so dear to the people in most portions of the nation. We cannot consent to the proposition, in fact we do not believe, that any State of the twenty-four States now solemnly united, can withdraw her allegiance to the United States, whenever she may please, or dictate to the Congress of the United States the laws which should be enacted or repealed, any further than the weight of the representatives of such State may prevail in the acts and deliberations of that body.

But since the acts of the State of South Carolina have undertaken to decide the constitutionality of the laws of Congress, and upon the same principle all other laws of the United States, when such decision is wholly confided to, and intrusted in, the Supreme Judicial Court of the Union, by the United States constitution, to which every citizen of the twenty-four United States owes absolute and unqualified allegiance, and since such principles of Nullification and misrule prevail by a majority of the citizens of one State, and are openly approbated, and not reprobated, by some other States, we are alarmed for the safety of the Union, and our own, and in common, for the liberties of the people.

It is with satisfaction that we have read the Proclamation of the President of the United States denouncing the treasonable designs and acts of the Convention and Legislature of the State of South Carolina. The Proclamation is replete with true sentiments upon the construction of the Federal Constitution, of the power and duty of the President, and of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Union; which sentiments we, in common with our brethren of this State, have been educated, from the cradle to the present time, to cherish and love; and we will never abandon them. Therefore:

Resolved, That we abhor and denounce the doctrine of South Carolina Nullification, and the awkward and unnatural attitude in which she has placed herself before the Union and the world.

Resolved, That we approve of the sentiments and principles spread before the public by the President in his late able Proclamation, and believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to support such sentiments and principles to the hazard of life and property.

Resolved, That in all cases in which the construction of the Federal Constitution is drawn in question, the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States is the sole interpreter.

Resolved, That no individual State or any individual of any State has a right to declare void or nullify a single act of the Congress of the United States; and that the several States, and each and every citizen in them, owe allegiance to the United States, which cannot be dissolved, excepting by a majority of the voices of the people of the whole United States, constitutionally and legally expressed. And, further,

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and transmitted to the President of the United States.

And then to come down to the days of the great SOUTHERN REBELLION, which was but the product of principles enunciated in nullification times. Where do we find Lynn at that stirring period? In five hours after the requisition of President Lincoln arrived, she had two full companies armed and ready for duty. And in a forenoon railroad train on Tuesday, April 16, only four days from the attack on Fort Sumter, the first overt act of the Rebellion, these companies departed for the South. They formed part of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, afterward so conspicuous, and were commanded — the Lynn Light Infantry, Company D, by Capt. George T. Newhall, and the Lynn City Guards, Company F, by

Capt. James Hudson, jr. The regimental officers belonging to Lynn, were, Timothy Munroe, colonel; Edward W. Hinks, lieutenant colonel; Ephraim A. Ingalls, quartermaster; Roland G. Usher, paymaster; Bowman B. Breed, surgeon; Warren Tapley, assistant surgeon; Horace E. Munroe, quartermaster sergeant. And it would be highly gratifying in this connection to give the name of every one who so promptly responded to the nation's call in that her hour of peril. But it is necessary to be frugal of our space; and it is not, perhaps, a positive duty, as they may all be found on accessible records. Many more volunteers stood ready and would gladly have gone, had there been time for equipment. This is shown by the terse despatch sent to headquarters — "We have more men than uniforms — what shall we do?" Enthusiastic war meetings were immediately held, funds raised, and enlistments rapidly proceeded with. In short, no place in the whole country more promptly or energetically answered to the different calls for recruits. During the war Lynn furnished 3,274 men for the field — 230 more than her full quota.

On Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1862, services at the different churches were omitted, that the clergy and people might attend a great War Meeting on the Common. A large gathering took place, and stirring speeches were made by ministers and others, interspersed by martial music. But to describe all the moving incidents of those memorable days — the funeral honors paid to the remains of slain soldiers — the labors of the women as

well as the men in the collection of clothing, of medicines, of bandages, and other supplies — the public rejoicings over the Union successes, with bonfires, music and processions — would require a volume. In one word, it may be said that Lynn cheerfully and promptly did her duty and her whole duty.

Monday, April 3, 1865, was a day of unfeigned rejoicing, the news being then received of the fall of Richmond, the last stronghold of the Rebellion. Hands grasped hands in fervid congratulation, bells were rung, cannons fired, flags raised and bonfires lighted. Many buildings were finely illuminated, although the news was not confirmed till toward night. Bonfires appeared on several elevations; a very conspicuous one on Sadler's Rock burned the whole night, and having been composed largely of resinous material, remains of it appear at this Centennial Day. High Rock also had a fiery crown. One week after occurred the final day of those rejoicings, which could not have been otherwise than clouded somewhat by doubts and misgivings, and mourning for the fallen. The tenth day of April was given up to exultation over the surrender of General Lee. The outward display was, however, somewhat checked by unfavorable weather.

News of the assassination of President Lincoln was received in Lynn on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, and becoming insignia of sorrow immediately appeared. The Mayor issued a request that all places of business should be closed at noon, which was readily acceded to,

and mourning drapery was freely displayed. The City Council was convened early in the afternoon, and adopted resolutions expressive of a deep sense of the country's bereavement. On Sunday the churches appeared in mourning, and appropriate services were held.

Ever since the close of the war, the thirtieth of May has been known as Decoration Day — the day on which the graves of the soldiers are strewed with flowers, by their surviving comrades, and services held, commemorative of their deeds of valor.

In this connection it may be stated that the elegant and costly SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, in Park Square, designed by the accomplished sculptor, John A. Jackson, a native of Maine but now a resident of Florence, Italy, was dedicated on Wednesday, September 17, 1873. The day was pleasant, and Lynn perhaps never before witnessed a grander demonstration. A long procession, consisting of the city government, military organizations, secret societies, benevolent associations, the fire department and others, marched through the streets, along which many buildings were beautifully decorated, the City Hall especially being enrobed in flags, with streamers and various emblematic devices. The dedicatory services were held on a platform erected for the purpose, in front of the City Hall, and consisted of excellent music by the Lynn Choral Union, an earnest dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr. Biddle of the First Universalist Church, an admirable address by Col. E. P. Nettleton, and a fine poem by Mr. Edward P. Usher, all of Lynn. This beau-

tiful monument — beautiful not only in its classic conception but as a work of art — consists of a massive allegorical group in bronze, on a ponderous granite base. The casting was executed at Munich, in Bavaria, and the whole cost was $30,000.

The FIRST CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE, in Lynn, of which we have any circumstantial account, took place in 1804. There was a procession, an oration, and the ever attractive adjunct of a good dinner. The little hall in the west wing of the once famous Lynn Hotel was the scene of the gastronomic entertainment, and wine and spirits freely flowed, for public opinion had not at that time become so chastened as to demand total abstinence from intoxicating drinks on such occasions. It would, however, be unreasonable to conclude that there was no celebration of any kind before this. The day must have been noticed in some way, if not by any stirring public display. Since that time celebrations have frequently taken place, though not always, especially of late years, with high-wrought demonstrations. The proximity of Lynn to Boston, and the facilities of reaching the metropolis to witness the celebrations there, has no doubt had the effect to qualify the observances here.

The great CENTENNIAL YEAR — 1876 — was not celebrated in Lynn with any pomp or pageantry, though the day did not pass unobserved. Before morning dawned, ardent youth were alert and engaged in the usual preparatory demonstrations; bells rang, fire arms

cracked and bonfires blazed. In the forenoon there was an assemblage in the First Methodist Meeting-house, at the east end of the Common, where a semi-religious celebration took place under the general direction of Rev. Charles D. Hills, minister of the society, who commenced the services by a pertinent address. An invocation was then offered by Rev. John S. Holmes, of the East Baptist church. This was followed by the reading of a hymn, by Rev. Alonzo Sanderson, of Trinity Methodist church, and the singing of the same by a select choir. Rev. Charles W. Biddle, of the First Universalist church, then read the thirty-first Psalm. Prayer, by Rev. Albert H. Currier of the Central Congregational church, next followed. Then Rev. Louis DeCormis of St. Stephen's, Episcopal, church read a hymn which was sung by the choir. And following these exercises were a series of brief addresses, chiefly by laymen of the city, on various appropriate topics, viz:

Ex-Mayor Thomas P. Richardson, on "The Day we Celebrate."

Ex-Member of Congress, John B. Alley, on "The United States of America."

Rev. Daniel Steele, of St. Paul's, Methodist, church, on "Christianity and Our Country."

Nathaniel Hills, Principal of the High School, on "The American Public Schools."

Ex-Judge Thomas B. Newhall, on "The American Judiciary."

Ex-Postmaster George H. Chase, on "Massachusetts."

James R. Newhall, on "The Centennial History of Lynn."

Capt. George T. Newhall, on "Our Army and Navy."

To John F. Donohoe, a member of the City Council, was assigned the subject of "Our Adopted Citizens," but he was excused on account of the limited time. Mrs. Abbie L. Harris read the Declaration of Independence. Hon. Jacob M. Lewis, Mayor of the City, was to have been present and deliver an address on topics connected with our municipal affairs, but was detained by family affliction. Ex-Mayor Roland G. Usher, who had also been invited to speak, was unable to be present, but sent a patriotic letter, which was read. The "Star Spangled Banner" and "America," those national hymns, so appropriate to the occasion and so dear to the patriot's heart, were sung, and the meeting closed by a benediction pronounced by Rev. George F. Eaton, of the South Street Methodist church.

At the close of the Revolution the Population of Lynn was just about 2,000; and from that time forward there has been a steady but not usually a rapid growth, as will be seen by the tabular statements on another page. The city is now, in point of population, the sixth in Massachusetts, and the forty-ninth in the Union. Among the population, according to census details recently published, there are, in round numbers, 5,700 of foreign birth. In very few towns near the seaboard of New England has such an equality in the social and pecuniary

condition of the people been preserved. We have had, at least till within a few years, hardly any wealthy people among us. Through our whole history, almost every one has depended upon his own exertions for maintenance, none being very rich, none very poor. In this respect there has been a marked difference between Lynn and those sister settlements which early engaged in commercial pursuits; and consequently there are not now to be found here any of the decaying remnants of old aristocratic families, as they are called, which formed a more pretentious class at home and gave a more extended name abroad. But ours, according to the pronounced opinion of political economists, has been the most happy if not the most distinguished condition. A change, however, has taken place within a few years; and such, in the natural course of events, was to be expected. Population and trade increase, and wealth accumulates in individual hands, giving means to gratify taste and the love of display, and humor the cravings and bewitchings of ambition.

CHAPTER V.

Territorial Situation of Lynn — Romantic Localities — Moll Pitcher — Geological Features — Flora — Ponds — Brooks and Springs — Shores and Beaches — Modern Household Conveniences — Facilities for Travel — Exemption of Lynn from Destructive Visitations — History of Lynn — Visits of Indians.

Lynn is delightfully situated on the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay, some ten miles from Boston. Very few places in the whole land can furnish such variety and beauty of scenery, such exquisite views of ocean, of woodland, of "town, of village, dome and farm," as here abound. Among the hills and dales, too, are places of historic and romantic interest, points about which the student or the lover may linger in quiet enjoyment. The Pirate's Glen and Dungeon Rock have for generations attracted the steps of those who are lured by the mysterious or wild. Around the latter, especially, have been woven dark legends of tragic deeds and buried treasure.

The Dungeon Rock has been for more than twenty years the scene of persevering labor with drills and gunpowder, supervised by supposed spiritual adepts, in the hope of reaching, somewhere in the bowels of the obdurate greenstone ledge, gold and jewels, deposited there

by piratical hands, the pirate himself having been inhumed with his treasures by an earthquake, in 1658; the tenacious operators paying no regard to the ancient witch-warning that runs:

> "Now woe betide the daring fool
> who seeketh that gold to win;
> Let mortals beware of the noble wretch
> who standeth that grave within."

Lynn has not only possessed much of the romantic in scenery, but something of the romantic in character. One personage, of world-wide reputation, is brought to mind in this connection — Moll Pitcher, the fortune-teller. After practicing her occult profession here for some fifty years, she died in her lonely hill-side cot, on the ninth of April, 1813, at the age of seventy-five years. Her maiden name was Mary Diamond, and she was connected with good families. She appears not to have possessed vicious tendencies, nor to have practiced her arts with a design to injure any one; made no pretension to supernatural assistance, and was shrewd enough to avoid entangling explanations. She possessed marvellously keen perceptive and reflective faculties, but had not much education. Her wonderful success in her mysterious vocation, attracting as it did visitors from all parts of the country and even from foreign lands, one might suppose would have secured to her all the comforts if not the luxuries of life. But she lived in a most humble way; and though probably never in actual want, was often in an inconvenient emergency. Some were

surprised at this; others asserted that besides the support of her family she had pensioners on her benevolence whose names remained unknown. That she had a heart easily touched by the sigh of bereavement or poverty, and a hand ready to do its utmost for the relief of suffering, cannot be doubted. Her blunt but honest and often witty replies to anxious inquirers the writer has heard quoted by those who knew her well; for instance, her answer to the visitor who offered her an extra fee if she would tell him what ticket would draw a high prize in a certain lottery: "Do you think," said she, "if I knew I would not buy it myself?"

To the GEOLOGIST, Lynn furnishes an interesting field for research and contemplation. Almost with awe he gazes upon the bold porphyry cliffs that rear their frowning forms at intervals, as if stationed to guard against the assaults of the ocean. High Rock, near our territorial centre, is 170 feet in height, and affords comprehensive views of the city and adjacent settlements, and a charming panorama of marine and landscape scenery. Then there are Forest Rock, Lover's Leap, Sadler's Rock, and many other hoary-headed buttresses, the last named reaching, within a few feet, the height of High Rock, all presenting varied and delightful views, and all seeming to be outcroppings of an immense body of porphyry underlying the frontal range of hills that traverse the inland border of the settled part of the city. A short distance back and adjoining this porphyrytic

line, we find a granite region, which in the future will, doubtless, furnish much material for building. Collections of granite boulders, some of many tons weight, lie here and there in such situations and profusion as to lead the imagination to conceive of a shower of enormous rocks passing over toward the sea, a conception strengthened by the fact that along the shores and about Nahant are to be found great numbers of these erratic specimens. They were probably landed here during the far-off glacial period. The famous Dungeon Rock is of greenstone ; and of that extremely hard formation other examples are found among the hills — some detached portions having the ring of steel. Various other specimens of rock formation are to be found in Lynn, but further enumeration might prove tedious in a sketch like the present.

And now a word touching the Flora of Lynn. In 1858, Mr. Cyrus M. Tracy, an old resident of the city, and one well qualified for the task, published a valuable work on the subject, containing abundant evidence that to the botanist a most interesting field for investigation is here presented. The variety of soil being very considerable, the productions of course are quite diversified. Many valuable medicinal plants are found in the woods and meadows, and many a hillside and rocky pass is adorned by the wild rose and her brightly blooming retinue. The old forests have in a great measure been swept away, but offspring of the original habitants of the

soil still retain a foothold in divers sections; and many acres of unreclaimed swamp and many a glen and stony recess is still flanked by almost impenetrable entanglements, where, even at this day, a hale old rattlesnake may occasionally be found disputing the woodman's right of way. The author of New England's Prospect thus discourses of the growth found here:

> Trees both in hills and plaines, in plenty be,
> The long liv'd oake, and mournful cypris tree,
> Skie-towering pines, and chestnuts coated rough,
> The lasting cedar, with the walnut tough;
> The rosin-dropping firr for masts in use;
> The boatmen seeke for oares, light, neat grown sprewse,
> The brittle ash, the ever-trembling aspes,
> The broad-spread elme, whose concave harbors waspes;
> The water-spongie alder, good for naught,
> Small elderne by th' Indian fletchers sought,
> The knottie maple, pallid birtch, hawthornes,
> The hornbound tree that to be cloven scornes,
> Which, from the tender vine oft takes its spouse,
> Who twinds imbracing armes about his boughes.
> Within this Indian Orchard fruits be some,
> The ruddie cherrie and the jettie plumbe,
> Snake muthering hazell, with sweet saxaphrage,
> Whose spurnes in beere allays hot fevers rage,
> The diars [dyer's] shumach, with more trees there be,
> That are both good to use and rare to see.

While rambling over these hills, clambering among the rocky passes, and pausing amid the old pines, the mind may well be excused for casting a glimpse forward and asking, in view of the rapid outspreading of population, if, in the progress of the century now just entered upon, these woody and rocky ranges will not be

occupied by streets lined with habitations and clogged by busy traffic — their romance gone, their robes of radiant autumn foliage forever doffed, their far-off views obscured, save of the blue vault above.

The beautiful PONDS with which Lynn is so well provided, not only adorn and enliven the landscape, but furnish an abundant supply for various uses in daily life. They likewise yield large quantities of excellent ice which is cut and stored for summer use; and for winter sports they furnish most attractive fields.

And the little BROOKS that flow hither and thither on their winding paths to the ocean, are daily reminders of the old times when they turned the mills that ground the corn that made the bread our fathers ate. The first mill was on Strawberry brook, and built in 1633. It was an important event in our history. The slow process of the Indian method of making meal by pounding the corn would never do in a community where there were such imperative demands for work involving something more of the intellectual. The services of the Indian in such purely physical labor, it is true, could be had, if had at all, at a cheap rate, but industry was not reckoned by him as a remunerative virtue.

Lynn is likewise well provided with SPRINGS of excellent water, and the sweating toiler in woods and meadows may slake his thirst by as cold and pure a draught as can be desired. Our old friend William Wood speaks of the water in this rapturous style: "It is farr dif-

ferent from the waters of England, being not so sharp but of a fatter substance, and of a more jettie colour; it is thought there can be no better water in the world; yet dare I not prefer it before good beere, as some have done; but any man will choose it before bad beere, whey or buttermilk."

The most noted springs, historically, now within our borders, are Holyoke and Mineral. The former is in a meadow in the western section, in land granted to the worthy old settler, Edward Holyoke, before spoken of, and is what is known as a boiling spring. It never freezes, nor does it ever fail. Mineral Spring is near our north-eastern border, on the margin of a lovely pond. It was early noted for its medicinal qualities, being impregnated with iron and sulphur. The waters were formerly much esteemed for their good effects in scorbutic and pulmonary diseases. The celebrated Cotton Mather was led to extol their virtues from their benefit to himself.

And here may perhaps properly be introduced some noticeable individuals in the animate department of the natural history of this vicinage, a department which has not thus far, in these pages, received much attention. And this shall be done through an old writer who chooses the form of poetry in presenting his samples. The effusion seems to have proceeded from a frank and contented mind, and evidently relates to times much later than those in which Mr. Wood wrote. The style of verse in-

dicates that. Indeed, it might apply to the beginning of the century the close of which we are now celebrating; and the surmise that it was intended so to apply is strengthened by the circumstances under which it was found. Verse was a favorite mode of expression with many descriptive writers, and usually had the merit of condensation, if void of poetic glow. At the present time there is very little in our woods to attract the sportsman; but the sea still yields her treasures, and many a poor man draws a family meal thence, and from the clam-banks.

I'll tell of what hath bin and is,
by God his wondrous grace,
Of beast and bird, reptyle and fish,
in this once barb'rous place.
Some of the nobler game erst found,
within these forests wide,
The moose, the beaver and the deer,
no longer here abyde;
Nor growling bear, nor catamount,
nor wolf, do now abound,
But raccoons, woodchucks, weasels, skunks,
and foxes yet lurke round.
And in the broocks and ponds still rove,
the turtle and musk-ratt,
The croaking paddock and leap-frog;
and in the air, the batt.
Serpents there be, but poys'nous, few,
save horrid rattlesnakes;
And adders of bright rainbow hue,
that coyl among the brakes.
And then of birds wee have great store;
the eagle soaring high,
The owl, the hawk, the woodpecker,
the crow of rasping cry.

The partridge, quail, and wood-pigeon,
the plover and wild goose,
And divers other smaller game,
are here for man his use.
And many more of plumage fair,
in coo and song are heard;
The whippoorwill, of mournful note,
the merry humming bird.
In bog and pond the peeper pipes,
at close of springtide day;
And fire-flies daunce like little stars
along the lover's way.
Nor must wee from our list leave out
the stores of savory fish,
That fill the ponds and fill the sea,
and make the dainty dish.
The codd, the haddock, halibut,
the eel and pickerell,
The alewife, perch, bass and tautog,
the smelt and mackerell.
Lobsters and crabbs, too, so abound,
'T is marvelous to see;
And mussels, clamms and great quahaugs
Make up variety.
Then why should wee not love to eat,
as well as eat to live,
And bless the Lord who gave the meat
and pray Him e'er to give?

The Shores and Beaches of Lynn, too, have been long famed among the lovers of natural scenery, whether visited amid the terrors of the tempest, when the billows roar and dash against the trembling buttresses of rock, or in the calm sunshine, when the sands glitter like beds of gems. Nahant, which was set off from Lynn as a separate town, in 1853, remains territorially joined to its parent by a narrow neck of fine gray sand

with a ridge of pebbles, shells and various marine deposits, called Long Beach. Its length is about a mile and three-quarters, and in old geographies it is spoken of as a rare curiosity. The ocean constantly beats upon it with a deafening roar or a lulling murmur, according to the state of the wind and tide. The roaring is popularly believed to indicate the approach of storms; a belief that can be traced back to the very earliest times. Mr. Wood, in his New England's Prospect, says: "Vpon ye southe side of ye sandy Beach ye sea beateth, which is a sure prognostication to presage stormes and foule weather and ye breaking vp of Frost. For when a storme hath beene or is likely to be itt will roare like Thunder, being hearde six myles." It is, however, an error to suppose the roaring to be a sure precursor of foul weather, as it arises from the out winds driving in heavy seas; and only indicates the location and strength of the wind, which may change to some overland quarter, when, without a storm the roaring will cease. An out wind, however, if it be of any considerable duration, is pretty sure to produce a storm. This beach has always been much resorted to in summer, by those who would have a breath of invigorating ocean air; and often, of a moonlight evening, an almost fairy scene is presented. Tradition says that the Indians were fond of assembling here to pursue their sports; and it is asserted that the name in their tongue signified "Lover's Walk."

The protection of this beach seems absolutely necessary for the safety of the city, for, were it swept away,

tides might actually rush into the streets. Encroachments of a serious nature have been made, and government has been more than once applied to for the erection of a suitable guard. A little more than half a century ago, the General Court made a grant of $1,500 which, with the appropriation of a like sum by the town, was sufficient to build a breakwater of plank for about half the length ; and that answered a good purpose for some years, but finally wore away and the sea resumed its destructive assaults. Great damage was done by a sweeping tide in 1830. In October, 1849, during a great storm the sea made a clear breach over in several places ; and again, in 1851, during the furious storm of April 15, when the lighthouse on Minot's Ledge was carried away. The city now awoke to the necessity of immediate action. As the most expeditious and cheap plan, they placed a line of the largest red cedars that could be procured in our woods, with branches and foliage all on, along the ridge, working stones, sand, and other sea debris as compactly as possible among them. The storms and the sea themselves soon lent a hand in carrying out the plan, by piling up against the embankment thus begun large quantities of the desired material, and the whole work has been successful to an unanticipated degree. Weak points are, however, beginning to appear, and something more certain and substantial should be provided. In August, 1837, Alonzo Lewis made a survey, under the direction of Congress, and submitted a plan for a granite wall, the whole length, which it was

estimated could then be built for $37,000. Encouragement was given that a grant would be made; but it never was, though it was the very year when the country was so rich that it had to resort to the expedient of distributing among the states the surplus revenue which was a burden on the treasury. It is to be hoped that not many years will elapse before something is done to make Lynn permanently secure from the danger of a sudden submersion; otherwise, the next Centennial Year may find, if not the "purple mullet and gold fish" roving among her buried remains, perhaps the mackerel and the cod.

A momentary glance, retrospective and immediate, will satisfy any one that people of average means now live far more comfortably, not to say luxuriously, than did those of the same class during the last century, or even the last half of that period. And this remark applies not only to Lynn but to the country generally. American genius for mechanical invention and contrivance seemed to be let loose soon after the political shackles had fallen, and has, certainly of late years, been actively disporting itself. In common household affairs what a vast number of devices have been introduced for the saving of labor and relief from drudgery. With the introduction of coal the yawning fire-place, with its unhandy trammels and hooks, has disappeared; and the neat range and cooking-stove have taken its place. The ancient tinder-box, over which the dame and goodman

bent of a winter morning, with benumbed fingers essaying to coax a vital spark, has been superseded by the ever-ready friction match. Then we have washing machines, wringers, and the hundred other contrivances for the lightening of labor in doors and out, about the farm, the work-shop, the mill.

Of the modes of lighting our dwellings, too, a word may be said. First, there was the pine knot, stuck in a crevice of the chimney. And it was by such a primitive light that the immortal Hooker is said to have penned pages of his profound works. Then came the tallow dips, the whale oil lamps, the illuminating and exploding fluids, the kerosene, the brilliant gas.

And then as to what may be called public improvements: What marked progress has been made in the means of travel. The early settlers were obliged to journey over roads that wheel carriages could not traverse, the obstructions of rock, stump and quagmire rendering them hard for even the equestrian pilgrim. Then better roads were constructed, and wheeled carriages appeared; then turnpikes, with stages and baggage-wagons; and lastly the railroad began to shoot out its iron arms through the land. The Eastern Railroad, the first that entered Lynn, was opened in 1838. Then came the street cars, the first in Lynn commencing to run in 1860; and, finally, the narrow gauge Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn steam Railroad, going into operation in 1875. As to what improvements will be made in this matter of travel during the century on which we

now enter, it would be rash to venture a prediction; possibly people may, by its end, be journeying through the air; though not, we trust, with the rapidity with which the electric telegraph, another of those wonderful inventions which mark these latter days, delivers its burdens. We love to boast of these amazing evidences of human progress in the arts of life; but then the old question will obtrude itself: Are we better or happier for them? We certainly are not if they only induce us to lie by and say, "Soul, take thine ease." Occupation is as necessary to the health of the mind as exercise to the health of the body. In so far as we are relieved from drudgery and anxiety for the supplying of our bodily wants we are the better off, if the relief results in leading to a higher culture of our superior nature; but if we are only incited to more lively efforts for the accumulation of wealth, we are none the happier, for the power to draw happiness from the mere possession of wealth is not an attribute of human nature. But the world is progressive, or at least changeable, and great changes if not improvements will continue to astonish mankind. New arts will spring up, have their day, and become lost arts; and so on to the end. And this spirit of unrest is right, right because divinely ordained. The mind is ever reaching on and on, stimulated, perhaps, by glowing phantoms, but ensuring the advance of the species.

Lynn, during her whole history, has been remarkably exempt from extraordinary devastations by fire, flood,

pestilence or famine, though she has been in no wise exempt from the common vicissitudes. And she has had a faithful chronicler of all that has occurred within her borders, worthy of note, for more than two hundred years, in her gifted son, ALONZO LEWIS, who during his life was conspicuous for his accomplishments and his eccentricities. But he was called to lay aside the pen, and the writer of this sketch then took up the story, and has endeavored with the same faithfulness to delineate subsequent events. He, too, in the common course of human life, must soon close up his record, and will do so in the ardent hope that some more able hand will pursue the work.

Every summer season we find encamped upon some of our outlying plains, or upon the beaches, a few individuals of the now almost extinct INDIAN TRIBES. They pursue the humble occupation of basket making, with some efforts at ornamental bead and shell work, and by their small traffic with the visitors who come hither to bathe in the invigorating waters and breathe the pure air, gain a little ready money. But they are poor and dispirited. And we can hardly doubt that before another Centennial Year arrives, the last remnant of those forlorn people will have forever passed away. A little more than two centuries ago the red race called this whole land their own. But where are they now? Receding down the dim vista of time, close on the steps of the mysterious people who preceded them in the occupation of the her-

itage. And what will be our fate in the course of coming centuries? The march of nations is as pauseless as the generations of men. In the stirring words of Ossian: "The chiefs of other times have departed. They have gone without their fame. The people are like the waves of the ocean: like the leaves of woody Morven, they pass away in the rustling blast, and other leaves lift their green heads on high."

Albertype, Forbes Co. *Collins Photo.*

VIEW IN LYNN, MASS., 1876.

From High Rock, looking southeasterly.

Albertype Co. Brooklyn, N.Y. *Collins Photo*

VIEW IN LYNN, MASS.

From High Rock, looking Southerly

CHAPTER VI.

Present Aspect of Lynn — Public Buildings — Business Structures — Dwellings — Streets — Drives — Statistical Tables.

It will be attempted in this chapter to show as fully as may be the present condition of things among us. And to this end a variety of statistical tables will be introduced, which have been carefully prepared and are as full as circumstances would permit. Preliminary to the tables, however, a few remarks are proper.

Till within some twenty-five years Lynn has preserved rather the aspect of a large country village than a compact city, the nature of the principal business and the manner of conducting it not demanding extensive warehouses, workshops, or buildings of any kind; and the dwellings, generally, though presenting an appearance of thrift and good taste, could claim but little in the way of elegance. The streets, the churches and other public buildings, partook of the same general character. The city form of government was adopted in 1850; and soon a change in appearance became manifest. Though wood is yet chiefly used in the construction of dwellings, even those of the most expensive style, brick has been con-

siderably in demand for erections for business purposes. The necessity for very much larger buildings now than formerly arises from changes in the mode of conducting the business; changes arising, in their turn, from the introduction of machinery in every department of manufacture. The completion of the new City Hall, in 1867, perhaps more than anything else induced the later efforts in the direction of architectural improvement, especially in our public buildings; teachings by visible example being often the most effectual.

Our streets are for the most part remarkably level, and kept in good repair, wide enough for all common purposes, and with sidewalks most assuredly susceptible of that improvement which year by year they are receiving, and it is hoped will continue to receive, by pavements of brick and asphalt. None of the carriage ways are paved with stones or blocks, in the old style; but the principal thoroughfares have thick layers of crushed stone, covered by gravel, forming a bed compact and easy for vehicles. The drives everywhere in the suburbs furnish a rich variety of woodland and seashore scenery, and many points of historic interest; and in the warm season, especially, are enlivened by the numbers who resort here during their summer vacations.

The markets are well provided with meats, as our proximity to Boston affords every facility for replenishment; and the gardens and cultivated fields in the outskirts furnish supplies of excellent fruits and vegetables. And then as to the matter of clothing and personal

adornment. Our stores are well supplied with everything needful; and more expansive desires may be gratified by a visit to the metropolis at little cost of time and money. Much has at times been said about the sufferings of local trade, about the cheapness of travel depressing home traffic; but the pertinent question comes, Is the public, as a whole, benefited by these facilities? There is no condition in life in which individuals may not suffer by the very means which benefit the community at large; and for one of us to endeavor to obstruct the interests of all our neighbors, in pursuance of an advantage to ourselves, verges a little on selfishness. But to our tables.

The following are the names of twelve of the early settlers, with the number of voters of the same names, now in Lynn:

Newhall	95	Phillips	25
Breed	76	Allen	23
Johnson	54	Collins	23
Lewis	49	Burrill	21
Alley	41	Mansfield	18
Ingalls	34	Graves	13

And this has been about the relative position of the families, with few exceptions, for fifty years — perhaps a much longer period. Among the leading ones, however, Alley has dropped from the second or third to the fifth. In 1831, Newhall stood at 62, and Breed and Alley both at 44.

POPULATION.

The Population of Lynn, at the close of the Revolution, was just about 2,000. And to show the after progress, the following table is appended, with the prefatory remark that Lynnfield was set off in 1814, Saugus in 1815, Swampscott in 1852 and Nahant in 1853:

1783	2,000
1800	2,837
1810	4,087
1820	4,515
1830	6,138
1840	9,367
1850	14,257
1860	19,083
1870	28,233

Items from census returns of 1875:

Total Population	32,600
Males	15,277
Females	17,323
Unmarried Males	8,279
Unmarried Females	8,995
Blind — males, 3, females 17	20
Deaf — males, 64, females 67	131
Paupers — males 40, females 21	61
Number above 10 years who can neither read nor write	736

Albertype Forbes Co. *Collins Photo*

VIEW IN LYNN, MASS.

From High Rock, looking Southwesterly

Albertype, Forbes Co. *Collins Photo*

VIEW IN LYNN, MASS., 1876.

From High Rock, looking westerly.

VALUATION, POLLS, RATE OF TAXATION, VOTERS.

The City form of government was adopted in 1850. Our progress since that time in some important particulars is illustrated by the following table:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	No. Polls.	Tax per $1,000.
1850	$3,160,515	$1,674,328	$4,834,843	3,251	$9.00
1855	5,403,852	2,880,797	8,284,649	4,081	7.50
1860	6,291,460	3,357,605	9,649,065	3,933	8.80
1861	6,296,385	2,936,323	9,232,708	3,615	11.20
1862	6,279,541	2,946,097	9,225,768	3,682	11.50
1863	6,298,475	3,155,422	9,453,897	3,768	12.00
1864	6,528,762	2,936,179	9,464,941	3,712	15.00
1865	7,014,008	3,604,998	10,619,006	3,983	20.60
1866	8,892,068	5,853,495	14,745,563	4,668	16.50
1867	9,722,165	5,613,802	15,335,967	5,430	17.60
1868	10,562,962	5,548,837	16,111,799	6,048	16.60
1869	12,515,057	5,849,487	18,364,544	6,584	19.60
1870	14,277,212	6,649,903	20,927,115	6,773	17.20
1871	17,742,993	6,642,633	24,385,626	7,558	19.60
1872	21,102,028	6,461,897	27,563,925	9,174	16.60
1873	21,925,071	5,531,367	27,456,138	8,512	18.10
1874	22,105,574	5,667,539	27,773,113	8,419	16.80
1875	21,930,751	6,147,052	28,077,803	7,960	17.40
1876	19,896,808	6,040,623	25,937,431	8,189	16.80

The whole number of Voters, in 1875, was 7,713 — Native, 6,638; Naturalized, 1,075.

VALUE OF WATER WORKS.

Breed's Pond, land and buildings	$30,306 00	
Reservoir and land adjacent	131,483 00	
Main pipes, hydrants, &c.	545,827 00	
Engine House and land	55,113 00	
Engine and pumps	63,020 00	
Birch Pond	69,887 00	
Force main, pipe and land	24,614 00	
Meters, boxes, &c.	3,876 00	
Workshop and stable	1,600 00	
		$925,726 00

The number of gallons drawn from the City Reservoir, during 1875, was 471,387,756.

VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The Water Works are not included in this valuation:

Total of Real Estate	$959,725 00	
Total of Personal Estate	77,944 88	
		$1,037,669 88

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, CITY DEBT.

The Receipts, Expenditures, and Debt of Lynn, during the time it has been a city, are shown by the following table:

	Appro. and Receipts.	Expenditures.	City Debt.	
1850	$45,000 00	$36,704 19	March 1, 1851,	$71,398 15
1851	60,657 99	59,120 82	March 1, 1852,	76,600 75
1852	68,242 96	67,631 00	March 1, 1853,	74,550 75
1853	53,518 61	48,711 56	March 1, 1854,	74,500 00
1854	56,875 20	55,512 73	Dec. 30, 1854,	76,950 00
1855	65,136 39	64,265 27	Dec. 31, 1855,	86,550 00
1856	75,922 71	75,646 52	Dec. 31, 1856,	102,300 00
1857	78,264 34	77,050 86	Dec. 31, 1857,	112,150 00
1858	68,784 34	68,568 39	Dec. 31, 1858,	109,150 00
1859	88,458 38	82,323 69	Dec. 31, 1859,	107,600 00
1860	110,607 28	101,569 51	Dec. 31, 1860,	123,100 00
1861	133,227 20	112,880 36	Dec. 31, 1861,	172,300 00
1862	239,783 57	197,650 45	Dec. 31, 1862,	210,300 00
1863	234,195 92	195,986 85	Dec. 31, 1863,	281,800 00
1864	325,125 68	287,033 90	Dec. 31, 1864,	355,800 00
1865	331,404 30	263,783 21	Dec. 31, 1865,	378,500 00
1866	445,839 52	360,327 85	Dec. 31, 1866,	430,500 00
1867	523,817 65	453,107 56	Dec. 31, 1867,	607,500 00
1868	395,186 03	369,176 47	Dec. 31, 1868,	707,500 00
1869	477,619 07	477,172 44	Dec. 31, 1869,	803,500 00
1870	524,776 72	499,583 25	Dec. 31, 1870,	910,000 00
1871	1,055,249 22	1,003,309 56	Dec. 31, 1871,	1,176,000 00
1872	1,170,057 78	1,020,972 51	Dec. 31, 1872,	1,844,000 00
1873	881,464 75	858,642 69	Dec. 31, 1873,	2,212,000 09
1874	729,743 88	662,410 31	Dec. 31, 1874,	2,310,599 00
1875	613,382 84	619,772 11	Dec. 31, 1875,	2,296,000 00
1876	508,708 06	187,068 01	Dec. 31, 1876,	2,256,000 00

As to the Debt, it will not be forgotten that there may be uncollected taxes and assessments, cash on hand and other items by which it would in a sense be materially reduced. And, as the finances are of peculiar interest, it is thought desirable to here insert the tabular statement given in the Inaugural Address of Hon Samuel M. Bubier, Mayor, delivered January 1, 1877; the nec-

essarily slow passage of our work through the press enabling us so to do:

FUNDED LOAN.

5½ per cent. Bonds due March 1, 1879 . . .	$60,000	
5 per cent. Bonds due Nov. 1, 1882	77,500	
6 per cent. Bonds due Feb. 15, 1885	25,000	
6 per cent. Bonds due April 1, 1895	70,000	
6 per cent. Bonds due April 1, 1896	120,000	
7 per cent. Notes due Nov. 20, 1877	30,000	
7 per cent. Notes due Jan. 15, 1878	50,000	
7 per cent. Notes due Sept. 3, 1878 . . .	25,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Feb. 15, 1887	25,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Dec. 1, 1890	100,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Dec. 10, 1890	50,000	
		$632,500 00

SCHOOL HOUSE LOAN.

6 per cent. Bonds due April 1, 1896 . . .	$100,000	
6 per cent. Notes due July 1, 1892	50,000	
		$150,000 00

CITY HALL LOAN.

5½ per cent. Notes due Aug. 15, 1884 . . .	$40,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Aug. 15, 1884	10,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Aug. 15, 1886 . . .	100,000	
6 per cent. Notes due Feb. 15, 1887	152,000	
		$302,000 00

WATER LOAN.

6 per cent. Bonds due July 1, 1891	$300,000	
6 per cent. Bonds due July 1, 1894	100,000	
6 per cent. Bonds due Jan 1, 1896	50,000	
7 per cent. Notes due July 1, 1878	250,000	
7 per cent. Notes due July 1, 1878	50,000	
7 per cent. Notes due July 1, 1878	50,000	
6 per cent. Notes due July 1, 1885	21,500	
6 per cent. Notes due Dec. 1, 1890	100,000	
		$921,500 00

TEMPORARY LOAN.

4 per cent. Notes due Feb. 1, 1877 . . .	$150,000	
3 per cent. Notes due June 1, 1877 . . .	25,000	
6½ per cent. Notes due Nov. 2, 1877 . .	50,000	
5 per cent. Notes due April 29, 1877 . .	25,000	
		$250,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Funded Loan, Bonds and Notes	$632,500	
School House Loan, Bonds and Notes . .	150,000	
City Hall Loan, Bonds and Notes . . .	302,000	
Water Loan, Bonds and Notes	921,500	
Temporary Loan, Notes	250,000	
		$2,256,000 00
Balance of City Hall Sinking Fund .	$106,048 11	
Balance of City Debt Sinking Fund .	60,421 90	
Cash on hand	26,592 28	
Value of Uncollected Taxes	188,030 24	
Tax Deeds	48,901 72	
Due and allowed on State Aid . . .	17,000 00	
Sewerage Assessments due	8,500 00	
		$455,494 25
Gross Total Debt		$1,800,505 75

CITY EXPENDITURES.

The following items, relating to the year 1875, will perhaps give as fair idea of the ordinary purposes for which money is appropriated, and the relative amounts, as can be done. But such items vary much from year to year:

Abatement of Taxes	$32,698 88	
Board of Health	47 59	
City Hall Expenses	6,197 02	
City Hall Sinking Fund	8,000 00	
City Debt Sinking Fund	12,000 00	
City Debt Reduction	24,500 00	
Contingencies	19,891 67	
Drainage	15,242 82	
Fire Department	41,771 48	
Highway Department	48,265 21	
Interest Account	158,637 87	
Introduction of Water	28,477 43	
Laying Out and Altering Streets	5,469 96	
Lighting Streets	9,820 35	
Poor Department	50,472 08	
Public Grounds	834 47	
Public Library	5,000 00	
Police Department	25,088 18	
Pine Grove Cemetery	5,000 00	
Printing and Stationery	2,741 52	
School Department	98,443 15	
Salaries	20,397 05	
Sidewalks and Street Crossings	775 38	
		$619,772 11

VITAL STATISTICS, 1876.

Number of Births during the year, about 800.

Number of Marriages, 321.

Number of Deaths, 717.

The following table will be found interesting, as showing the kinds of disease most prevalent here — this year, 1876, probably furnishing a fair average:

Causes of Death.	Males.	F'm'l's.	Tot.
Abscess	1		1
Accident	11	8	19
Apoplexy	2	1	3
Asthma	2		2
Bilious Fever	1	1	2
Bronchitis	1	4	5
Cancer	5	6	11
Canker	4	3	7
Childbirth		5	5
Cholera Infantum	23	27	50
Cholera Morbus	1	2	3
Congestion of Lungs	4	2	6
Consumption	55	60	115
Convulsions	2	4	6
Croup	3	2	5
Delirium Tremens	2		2
Diarrhœa		1	1
Diphtheria	50	71	121
Disease of Brain	9	5	14
Disease of Bowels	7	5	12
Disease of Heart	13	9	22
Disease of Kidneys	5	8	13
Disease of Liver	3	2	5
Disease of Spine	2	1	3
Disease of Stomach	1		1
Dropsy	5	9	14

(Vital Statistics — Continued.)

Causes of Death.	Males.	F'm'l's.	Tot.
Dysentery	1	2	3
Erysipelas		1	1
Hæmorhage of Lungs	1		1
Hip Disease		2	2
Hydrocephalus	1	2	3
Infantile and Premature	11	10	21
Insanity	3		3
Measles	3	4	7
Meningitis	2	3	5
Old Age	8	19	27
Paralysis	5	5	10
Pluritis	2		2
Pneumonia	18	19	37
Prostatilis	1		1
Rheumatism	2	2	4
Scarlet Fever	2	4	6
Scrofula		2	2
Small Pox	5		5
Still Born	27	18	45
Stricture of Rectum		1	1
Teething	2	6	8
Typhoid Fever	5	5	10
Unknown	28	29	57
Whooping Cough	7	1	8
Totals	346	371	717

ANCIENT SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Albertype, Forbes Co *Collins Photo*

COBBET SCHOOL-HOUSE, LYNN, MASS.

1872

SCHOOLS.

Two or three of the finest and most expensive buildings in the city were erected for school purposes. The Cobbet School House, on Franklin street, and the Ingalls, on Essex street, both completed in 1872, are among the best in the state. Women were elected as members of the School Committee, for the first time, Dec. 12, 1870. The following will be sufficient to show the present condition of educational matters here. The statistics relate to 1875, and to none but the public day schools:

Whole number of schools — Primary, 51; Grammar, 7; High, 1)	59
Number of Pupils	4,788
Average attendance	4,212
Amount expended for each child between 5 and 15 years old	$16 43
Number of Teachers — (Male, 7; Female, 101)	108
Whole amount appropriated — grant of City and receipts	$107,812,97
Teachers' Salaries	71,955 49
Committee's Services	1,011 55
Value of School Buildings	462,000 00

As a brief statement touching the character of our public schools, it may be said that in the Grammar schools youth may be fitted for all the common demands of business life, and lay a foundation on which can afterwards be built such a superstructure as educational ambition may desire. The studies in the High school appear by the following table:

Course of Study at Lynn High School.

		Classical Department.	English Department.
First Year.	First Term.	Algebra. History.	Algebra. History.
	Summer.	Latin.	Eng. Gram'r with written ex.
	Second Term.	Algebra. History.	Algebra. History.
	Fall.	Latin.	Physical Geography.
	Third Term.	Algebra. Natural Philosophy.	Algebra. Natural Philosophy.
	Winter.	Latin.	Physical Geography.
	Fourth Term.	Geometry. Natural Philosophy.	Geometry. Natural Philosophy.
	Spring.	Latin.	Book-Keeping.
Second Year.	First Term.	Geometry. Chemistry.	Geometry. Chemistry.
	Summer.	Latin.	Book-Keeping.
	Second Term.	Geometry. Chemistry.	Geometry. Chemistry.
	Fall.	Latin.	Etymology.
	Third Term.	Trigonometry or Rhetoric. Geology.	Trigonometry. Geology.
	Winter.	Latin.	Etymology and Composition.
	Fourth Term.	Surveying or Rhetoric. Physiology.	Surveying. Physiology.
	Spring.	Latin.	Rhetoric.
Third Year.	First Term.	Botany. French.	Botany. French.
	Summer.	Latin.	Rhetoric.
	Second Term.	Astronomy. French.	Astronomy. French.
	Fall.	Latin.	Constitution of United States.
	Third Term.	English Literature. French.	English Literature. French.
	Winter.	Latin.	Astronomy.
	Fourth Term.	English Literature. French.	Astronomy and French. English Literature.
	Spring.	Latin.	Milton or Shakspeare.

Pupils fitting for college will take the classical course of the first year. Afterwards in *Latin*, Cæsar's Commentaries (Chase and Stuart's Series). Virgil, Latin, Prose Composition. In *Greek*, Greek Lessons and Grammar, Anabasis, Greek Prose Composition, Iliad (three books), Mitchell's Ancient and Modern Geography.

FIRES, FIRE DEPARTMENT, INSURANCE.

Lynn, during her whole history, has been almost singularly free from disastrous fires. The two most destructive ones took place, one on Market street, on the night of Christmas day, 1868, involving a loss of some $300,000, and the other on Munroe street, on the night of Jan. 25, 1869, involving a loss of about $170,000. But the average yearly loss has been small. In 1875, which was perhaps a year of fair average, there were fifty-nine alarms, a few of such trifling account as to be classed as false. The total loss was $11,179.00. Insurance, $9,801.00. Loss above insurance, $1,378.00.

The Fire Department is organized in a satisfactory manner, and much commended for its efficiency. There are four Steam Fire Engines, with hose, hooks, ladders, and every other necessary equipment. An Electric Fire Alarm is attached to church bells in the different neighborhoods, and Chemical Hand Extinguishers are provided.

The people very generally keep well insured against loss by fire. The custom of insuring in the great companies that abound in the large cities, many of which have agencies here, render local associations in a great degree unnecessary. The Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company was established in 1828, and has continued in remarkably successful operation. At the present time it has at risk property to the amount of $1,500,000. The Saugus Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1852, also has a large amount at risk in Lynn.

Mayors,		Presidents of the Common Council,	
With the Dates of their Inauguration.		*With the Years in which they were Elected.*	
1850.	May 14. George Hood.	1850.	Daniel C. Baker.
1851.	April 7. George Hood.	1851.	James R. Newhall.
1852.	June 16. Benj. F. Mudge.	1852.	Edward S. Davis.
1853.	April 4. Daniel C. Baker.	1853.	Edward S. Davis.
1854.	April 3. T. P. Richardson.	1854.	Gustavus Attwill.
1855.	Jan. 1. Andrews Breed.	1855.	Gilbert Hawkes.
1856.	Jan. 7. Ezra W. Mudge.	1856.	Edward S. Davis.
1857.	Jan. 5. Ezra W. Mudge.	1857.	Edward S. Davis.
1858.	Jan. 4. Wm. F. Johnson.	1858.	Edwin Q. Bacheller.
1859.	Jan. 3. Edward S. Davis.	1859.	Nathan Clark.
1860.	Jan. 2. Edward S. Davis.	1860.	Noah Robinson.
1861.	Jan. 7. Hiram N. Breed.	1861.	George H. Chase.
1862.	Jan. 6. Peter M. Neal.	1862.	George H. Chase.
1863.	Jan. 5. Peter M. Neal.	1863.	Jesse L. Attwill,
1864.	Jan. 4. Peter M. Neal.	1864.	Jesse L. Attwill.
1865.	Jan. 2. Peter M. Neal.	1865.	Jesse L. Attwill.
1866.	Jan. 1. Roland G. Usher.	1866.	Jesse L. Attwill.
1867.	Jan. 7. Roland G. Usher.	1867.	Theodore Attwill.
1868.	Jan. 6. Roland G. Usher.	1868.	Theodore Attwill.
1869.	Jan. 4. James N. Buffum.	1869.	Nathan M. Hawkes.
1870.	Jan. 3. Edwin Walden.	1870.	Nathan M. Hawkes.
1871.	Jan. 2. Edwin Walden.	1871.	Bowman B. Breed.
1872.	Jan. 1, James N. Buffum.	1872.	Nathan M. Hawkes.
1873.	Jan. 6. Jacob M. Lewis.	1873.	Bowman B. Breed.*
1874.	Jan. 5. Jacob M. Lewis.	1874.	William C. Holder.
1875.	Jan. 4. Jacob M. Lewis.	1875.	George D. Whittle.
1876.	Jan. 3. Jacob M. Lewis.	1876.	George T. Newhall.

*Dr. Breed died Dec. 16, and Ezra Baker was elected President for the remainder of the year.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE CITY,

SINCE ITS INCORPORATION.

Year.	City Clerks.	City Treasurers.	City Marshals.
1850–1.	William Bassett.	Ezra W. Mudge.	Caleb M. Long.
1851–2.	William Bassett.	Ezra W. Mudge.	Caleb M. Long.
1852–3.	William Bassett.	Ezra W. Mudge.	J. A. Thurston.
1853–4.	Charles Merritt.	Ezra W. Mudge.	J. A. Thurston.
1854.	Charles Merritt.	Ezra W. Mudge.	James Stone.
1855.	John Batchelder.	Ezra W. Mudge.	J. A. Thurston.
1856.	Charles Merritt.	William Bassett.	Timothy Munroe.
1857.	Charles Merritt.	William Bassett.	James Patch.
1858.	Charles Merritt.	William Bassett.	James Patch.
1859.	Eph'm A. Ingalls.	William Bassett.	James Patch.
1860.	Eph'm A. Ingalls.	William Bassett.	J. A. Thurston.
1861.	Benj. H. Jones.	William Bassett.	James Dillon.
1862.	Benj. H. Jones.	William Bassett.	J. A. Thurston.
1863.	Benj. H. Jones.	William Bassett.	James Stone.
1864.	Benj. H. Jones.	William Bassett.	James Stone.
1865.	Benj. H. Jones.	Elbridge Lovejoy	Dan'l N. Barrett.
1866.	Benj. H. Jones.	Elbridge Lovejoy	Dan'l N. Barrett
1867.	Benj. H. Jones.	Elbridge Lovejoy	A. G. Shepherd.
1868.	Benj. H. Jones.	Elbridge Lovejoy	A. G. Shepherd.
1869.	Benj. H. Jones.	Warren Newhall.	A. G. Shepherd.
1870.	Benj. H. Jones.	Warren Newhall.	A. G. Shepherd.
1871.	Benj. H. Jones.	Geo. D. Whittle.	Dan'l N. Barrett.
1872.	Benj. H. Jones.	Geo. D. Whittle.	Dan'l N. Barrett.
1873.	Benj. H. Jones.	Charles F. Patch.	Dan'l N. Barrett.
1874.	Benj. H. Jones.	Thos. B. Knight.	Edward P. Allen.
1875.	Benj. H. Jones.	Thos. B. Knight.	Charles H. Kent.
1876.	Chas. E. Parsons.	Thos. B. Knight.	Charles H. Kent.

POLICE COURT.

This Court was established in 1849. Number of Criminal cases entered in 1875, 741; of Civil cases, 870.

Justices.

1849. Thomas B. Newhall.
1866. James R. Newhall

Special Justices.

1849. Benjamin F. Mudge.
1849. James R. Newhall.
1867. Nathan M. Hawkes.
1872. Rollin E. Harmon.

Clerks.

1849. Thomas B. Newhall.
1862. Henry C. Oliver.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This venerable organization was formed in 1638, for the purpose of discipline in military tactics. The following are the names of the members from Lynn:

1638. Ballard, William.
1638. Hewes, Joseph.
1638. Howe, Daniel (Lieut.)
1638. Tomlins, Edward.
1638. Turner, Nathaniel.
1638. Walker, Richard.
1639. Bennet, Samuel.
1640. Humfrey, John.
1640. Marshall, Thomas.
1641. Bridges, Robert.
1641. Humfrey, John, jr.
1641. Otley, Adam.
1642. Wood, John.
1643. Smith, Benjamin.
1645. Coldam, Clement.
1648. Cole, John.
1652. Hutchinson, Samuel.
1694. Baker, Thomas.
1717. Gray, Benjamin.
1821. Robinson, Robert.
1822. Breed, Daniel N.
1822. Johnson, George.
1822. Neal, Ebenezer.
1851. Usher, Roland G.
1860. Fay, Richard S. jr.

POST OFFICE.

The Lynn Post Office was established in 1795, before which time the people went to Boston for their mail matter. It was first kept on Boston street, corner of North Federal. The names of the Postmasters follow :

1795. James Robinson.
1802. Ezra Hitchings.
1803. Samuel Mulliken.
1807. Elijah Downing.
1808. Jonathan Bachelder.
1829. Jeremiah C. Stickney.
1839. Thomas J. Marsh.
1841. Stephen Oliver.
1842. Thomas B. Newhall.
1843. Benjamin Mudge.
1849. Abner Austin.
1853. Jeremiah C. Stickney.
1858. Leonard B. Usher.
1861. George H. Chase.
1869. John Batchelder.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH.

1838. Eastern Railroad — steam.
1860. Lynn and Boston Railroad — horse.
1874. Lynn Street Railway — horse.
1875. Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad — narrow gauge — steam.
1858. Electric Telegraph established.

MILITARY.

The military of the City consists of three full and well-disciplined Infantry Companies — the Lynn Light Infantry, the City Guards, and the Wooldredge Cadets.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The twenty-six Religious Societies of Lynn stand denominationally as follows:

Methodist, (1 African) . . . 7	Protestant Episcopal 2
Baptist 5	Congregational (Unitarian) . 1
Congregational (Trinitarian) . 4	Friends 1
Roman Catholic 2	Second Advent 1
Universalist 2	Christian 1

BENEVOLENT, LITERARY, REFORMATORY, AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Masonic Institutions — five in number, embracing in the aggregate some 450 members.

Lynn Free Public Library. Number of volumes, 21,650. Yearly delivery of books, about 75,000. A City institution.

Young Men's Christian Association. Number of members, 440.

Odd Fellows' Institutions — four in number, with a membership of 1,000 males and about 100 females. Odd Fellows' Hall, on Market street, corner of Summer, one of the finest and most expensive buildings ever erected in Lynn, was dedicated on Monday, Oct. 7, 1872, the corner stone having been laid June 12, 1871.

Knights of Pythias — two lodges, embracing in all 372 members.

Knights of St. Crispin — one lodge, with a membership of 2,500.

Lynn City Mission — commenced in 1872 — supported by the churches and individual contributions.

Lynn Choral Union — a musical organization with some 225 members.

Grand Army of the Republic — Post No. 5 — 300 members.

Lynn Home for Aged Women — incorporated Feb. 6, 1874. Its object is to provide for the support of aged indigent females, not otherwise provided for.

Lynn Hospital — formally opened March 31, 1875.

Temperance Societies — six principal organizations, with an aggregate membership of about 2,000.

Mutual Benefit Societies. There are six of these useful associations, formed for mutual aid in cases of sickness, and for contribution for the relief of families of deceased members. The aggregate membership is about 5,000.

Ladies' Benevolent Societies. There are several of these, under different names, each having its own sphere of action, and all active in the relief of suffering among those who are not so readily reached by other means. The "Lynn Female Benevolent Society" was organized in 1814, and the "Lynn Female Fragment Society" in 1820.

Bands of Music, (military) — four in number, named Lynn Brass Band, Lynn Cornet Band, Union Band, and Wyoma Brass Band.

Then we have the Lynn Yacht Club, the character of which is indicated by its name; the Lynn Editors' and Printers' Association; the Lynn Medical Society, and a multitude of minor associations formed for various purposes of social intercourse and charitable work, which it would be tedious to individualize, the above being sufficiently suggestive for the present purpose.

BANKS.

Lynn has three Banks for discount and deposit and two for savings, namely:

First National, incorporated in 1814, as Mechanics Bank. Capital, $500,000.

Central National, incorporated in 1849, as Laighton Bank Capital, $200,000.

National City, incorporated in 1854, as City Bank. Capital, $300,000.

Lynn Institution for Savings, incorporated in 1826. Deposits, about $1,800,000. Number of depositors, about 5,450.

Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank, incorporated in 1855. Deposits, some $1,700,000. Number of depositors, 8,200.

SHOE BUSINESS.

Number of pairs made last year	10,047,200
Aggregate value	$12,559,000
Number of manufacturers	176

The above is perhaps sufficient for our present purpose, as this, the principal part of our home industry, is spoken of somewhat at large elsewhere. We are aware that these amounts disagree with the State returns, but if not exact, they are as near the truth as careful inquiries and estimates can make them.

NEWSPAPERS.

Lynn Semi-weekly Reporter, $4.50 per year, established in 1851.
Lynn Transcript, weekly, $2.00 per year, established in 1867.
Lynn Record, weekly, $2.00 per year, established in 1872.
Lynn City Item, weekly, $1.00 per year, established in 1876.
The Vindicator, weekly, $2.00 per year, established in 1876.

The first newspaper in Lynn was commenced in 1826. Since which date quite a number have lived and died. From the vigor of the five now in existence, however, it may reasonably be predicted that they are destined to long lives. They all rank as independent, in religion and politics.

STATISTICAL ITEMS.

Number of Streets, Courts and Squares, 438. Aggregate length of streets, between 90 and 100 miles.

Number of Families, 7,467.

Number of Dwellings, 5,667.

Products of Industry—Manufactures and Fisheries, $20,876,396, Agriculture, $88,311. Total, $20,964,707.

Libraries—Free Public, 1; private circulating, 4; association, 1; Sunday school, 19. Total, 25.

Grocery Stores, 110.

Clergymen, 32.

Physicians—male, 30, female, 7. Total, 37.

Lawyers, 17.

Printing Offices, 10.

Photograph Establishments, 7.

CHAPTER VII.

General Remarks — Biographical Sketches of Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall — Chronological Table of Important and Interesting Events since the First Settlement of Lynn.

By the foregoing statistical details, perhaps as good an idea of the present condition of things in Lynn may be obtained as by any other means. And in drawing this imperfect sketch to a close, but little further is to be said. An attempt has been made to show something of the character and condition of the early settlers, the perils to which they were exposed, and the heroism with which they met them, the privations which they suffered and the patience with which they were endured. With occasionally somewhat long strides we have followed the generations down to the present Centennial Year of the Republic, showing something of what has been done by the sons and daughters of Lynn for the advancement of the nation in the various departments of human progress. We would not be over-boastful, though to have a lively sense of one's own worth may not be reprehensible if unaccompanied by depreciation of others. But let us now, at this interesting period of our history, se-

riously ask if we have faithfully acquitted ourselves. Have we contributed, as we should, to the nation's honor, fame, greatness? Have we been true to our trust, the trust of one talent if so it be? I think our record is fair. In the cheerless days of the Indian conflicts, in the trying ones of the Revolution, in the later wars, Lynn, we have seen, has not been wanting in her contributions of men and money. And above all, in the great conflict with our erring brethren at the South, she did more than her duty, if that were possible. But the successes of war, though more dazzling than those of peace, cannot be so directly beneficial to mankind, for wars are always demoralizing, and it often requires generations to heal the moral wounds they produce; hence it well becomes a christian people, while exulting in their victories, to lament their necessity.

Turning, now, from the martial field, let it be asked, Have we honorably acquitted ourselves in the political duties of a free people — in the support of honest men as rulers, of honest measures in the various departments of government? Have we faithfully discharged those pecuniary obligations, in the form of taxation, reasonably required for the maintenance of law and order, and otherwise borne our part in the support of measures established for the protection and thrift of us all? Mean indeed are those selfish few, who, while enjoying the benefits of good government, are unwilling to share in the burdens necessary for its support. Have such of us as have been elevated to offices of trust endeavored to

act only as becomes the true lover of his country, or has our patriotism been of that spurious kind which is limited to the certainty of emolument?

The grand Centennial Exhibition now in progress at Philadelphia will show something of our achievements in industrial occupations; but in the more important province of moral and intellectual attainment, how do we really stand? If we have not acted our part well, let the coming generations take heed from our failure, so that, when another Centennial Year arrives, a better account may be rendered.

Could one of the little band of settlers who first entered upon this goodly heritage come forth from his unknown resting place, and contemplate our achievements in the various material pursuits of human life, how unbounded would be his amazement. Our steam-driven machinery, our railroads, our telegraphs, and other magnificent results of attainment in scientific knowledge, and skill in mechanical appliances, would astonish him. But would his interest end here? By no means. Religion was a leading purpose of his coming, and that would be uppermost in his estimate. Would he be shocked at our recession from the old faith? Or would he see in the various institutions of which we are so proud — our institutions for the relief of human suffering in every form, for the advancement of knowledge in every department, for the recovery of man's nobler attributes from the dominion of the sensual and devilish — that which would force him to the conclusion that the faith

of which such things are born cannot be vain? And would he, think you, after taking his brief but comprehensive view — his view of our physical economy, our material progress and attainment, our moral and intellectual status — congratulate us as free, liberal, and progressive, or would he turn back to his sepulchral home, mourning over unfaithfulness, inconsistency and worldliness?

It is a touching if not a melancholy thought, that when another Centennial Year shall dawn, not one of all the thousands who breathe the vital air of these free hills, yea, of all the tens of millions who occupy this favored land, will be upon the face of the earth. Not one? Nay, possibly here and there a hoary-headed centennarian may be found tottering just on the confines of the unknown land, impatient to pass within the veil and be at rest.

When the issuing of the present volume was determined on, and the suggestion to insert portraits adopted, it was proposed that the likenesses should be confined to the Mayors. Had the scope of the volume permitted, it would have been desirable to introduce those of other individuals who have added to the prosperity or fame of our city; but a selection such as any one, however honest and fair, could possibly make, would in some instances have been regarded as invidious. The Committee of the Council who had the matter in charge, however, desired to so far transcend the suggested limit

as to insert the likenesses of the "two Historians." as they were pleased to call them. The fitness of introducing that of Mr. Lewis could not be questioned; and as to the other, it will readily be perceived that under the circumstances deference should be paid to the flattering request of the Committee. It is often the case that the less we know of a man the higher he stands in our estimation; and a little mystery is pretty sure to magnify. Nevertheless, very few who are long in this world pass such barren lives that no passages of interest or real benefit are afforded. And not unfrequently is it the case that the lessons to be drawn from the lives of those in the humbler walks are the most widely useful, because the great multitude are companions in those walks, and can the more fully perceive the snares and obstacles to be avoided. But these remarks are general, and have no special reference to the matter in hand; so let us proceed with our allotted task.

Morse Lewis.

ALONZO LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis was born in Lynn on the 28th of August, 1794, in the modest little dwelling still standing on Boston street, nearly opposite Bridge. He was a son of Zachariah Lewis, who could trace his lineage to an early settler; and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hudson, appears to have descended from the family of Henry Hudson, the distingaished English navigator, whose name is perpetuated in the noble river which contributes so largely to the riches of New York, and in the stormy bay of the icy north.

Though not a college graduate, Mr. Lewis had many educational accomplishments; and as early as his eighteenth year was qualified to take charge of a district school; and in such a school, at Chester, N. H., he then began his career as a teacher. In after life he writes: "I commenced the profession of school teacher from the love of it, and devoted all my energies to its advancement." After teaching in one or two other places, we find him, in 1823, preceptor of Lynn Academy; in which position, however, he did not long remain. Subsequently, for twelve years, he taught in our public schools, and then found it expedient to turn his attention to other pursuits. In the capacity of surveyor and civil engineer his services were much in demand, from his promptness and accuracy; and as an architect he displayed good taste and facility in the preparation of plans.

Teaching and surveying may, indeed, be set down as the occupations of his life, though as a writer he was frequently employed.

He early directed his attention to historical studies, especially such as pertained to his native place. Many hours of those usually devoted by others of his profession to recreation, perhaps many that should have been devoted to rest, he employed in his favorite investigations; and for his success in rescuing from the tide that so relentlessly sweeps on to oblivion so much that is interesting and valuable to us, is deserving of being forever held in grateful remembrance. The first edition of his History of Lynn was published in 1829, the second in 1844, and the third, with a continuation from the last date, by the writer of this sketch, in 1865. It would be useless to attempt here an extended notice of his labors in this direction, the result having so long been before the public.

Mr. Lewis was also a poet of no ordinary ability, and widely known as the "Lynn Bard." As early as 1823 he published a volume which was well received by the public, and by the press highly commended. Another edition, with so many additions as perhaps to entitle it to be called a new work, appeared in 1831, in a duodecimo volume of 208 pages. Besides these, occasional pieces from his pen graced various periodicals of the day. To his poetical conceptions are to be attributed many of the expressive names by which the romantic and picturesque localities within our borders are now known; and most of our older streets are designated by names suggested by him. He likewise published a map of the town, and with great labor prepared a plan of the Nahant lots, as anciently laid out, a plan which has proved

of very great value, in these later years, when lands there have so increased in price. In view of his useful labors, there and elsewhere, the town granted him, many years ago, for a nominal sum, a considerable tract, which from his survey appeared to be overplus or without an owner; and from this he might have realized quite a sum. In a quiet way he made a great many suggestions which resulted beneficially, and many a day did he devote to the service of the public, perhaps unasked, and without a thought of claiming pecuniary reward. Indeed he was one of those, whom we occasionally meet, who seem willing to be useful from a higher motive than personal recompense; and had it not been for certain eccentricities of temper, that occasionally made him an uncomfortable companion, he would have lived in the highest esteem of others and with more satisfaction to himself.

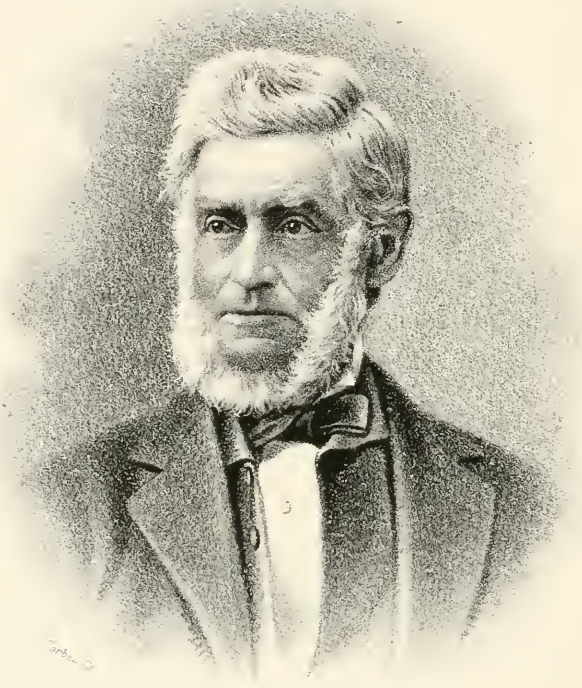
It was mainly through the efforts of Mr. Lewis that the lighthouse on Egg Rock was erected, in 1856. The carriage road to Nahant, along the harbor side of the beach, was constructed under his supervision, in 1848. The city seal was engraved from a drawing made by him. And other matters of a public character, like these, some of which have been named in previous pages, might be alluded to as indications of his watchfulness and interest in things about him.

The worldly condition of Mr. Lewis was not always prosperous, if his own statements were fully accepted; yet his income for the period covered by his services as teacher, at least, was sufficient to supply all common wants. The truth is that, like many others of genius, he was quite unable to bring his mind to the exact reckoning of expenditure and gain necessary for thrift under circumstances like his. And his occasional hasty complaints

about suffering actual want are rather to be regarded as the imaginings of a sensitive mind, depressed and weary of buffetings. There was a strong religious element in his character, though he was rather given to denominational change. For the principal part of his manhood, however, he was strongly attached to the Episcopal church, and did much to sustain its early foothold in Lynn. In 1833 he applied for admission as a candidate for holy orders, and his testimonials were signed by the standing committee of the Diocese; but he does not appear to have pursued his intention.

He was three times married; or rather twice, for his second companion was an ostensible more than a real wife, and from her he was soon separated, it appearing that she had another living husband. His first wife was Frances Maria Swan, of Methuen, Mass., a woman of eminent virtues and rare social attractions. By her he had six children; and she died May 27, 1839. His other wife, whom he married Aug. 27, 1855, was Annie Ilsley Hanson, of Portland, Me., a lady of great worth, and much younger than himself; and by her he had two children, one of whom, and the widow, still survive.

Some twenty years before his death Mr. Lewis built a picturesque little cottage on Beach street, so near the water that the sonorous waves might lull him to nightly repose — a real poet's cot and in a poet's niche. There he made his home for the remainder of his life, and there he died on Monday, January 21, 1861.



James R. Newhall.

JAMES ROBINSON NEWHALL.

It is a delicate task for one to write of himself, unless he has that in his history the worthiness of which is patent and not to be questioned, it requiring no poet to assure us that we seldom see ourselves as others see us. But to the task.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lynn on Christmas day, 1809, in the old Hart house that stood on Boston street, at the southwest corner of North Federal, the same which on this Centennial Fourth of July disappeared in a patriotic blaze, amid the shouts of young America. All his genealogical lines run back to early Lynn settlers. His father's name was Benjamin, and he was a direct descendant from Thomas, the first white person born here. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Hart, who descended from Samuel, one of the first engaged at the ancient iron works. Both his grandmothers were granddaughters of Hon. Ebenezer Burrill, a man conspicuous in colonial times and brother of the "beloved Speaker."

At the age of eleven he left the paternal roof with his worldly possessions in a bundle-handkerchief, to make his way in the wide world, his mother having died a year or two before, and his father having a large family to provide for. But little worthy of mention occurred till the summer of 1824, when, after having worked daily and attended various schools, he entered the Salem

Gazette office to learn the art and mystery of printing. Having served there for two or three years, he conceived a strong desire to gain a better knowledge of book printing than could be obtained in Salem; and in furtherance of this desire procured a place in Boston; and before attaining his majority was installed foreman of one of the principal book offices there, his duties, in a general way, then being to direct the work and read proofs. And of this period many pleasing recollections are retained. In the office were printed a large number of classical and scientific works, and some of the most eminent men of the time frequently dropped in. Anecdotes almost without number, of such men as Dr. Channing, Dr. Bowditch, the Cambridge professors, and many of the literary rank and file of that day, could be related.

He was now much his own master, had agreeable associates, and on the whole was in a very desirable situation. And here a little incident, which occurred about this time, obtrudes on the recollection, and may as well have utterance. With two or three young men he was accustomed almost every evening, after work hours, to spend a while in the counting-room of a drug store on Milk street, in which one of the number was a clerk; and often on the way home they would stop at the saloon under old Julian Hall, on the corner of Congress street, and call for a dish of oysters or some other refreshment, and at the bar for a drink, such being the fashion of the time — not one, however, ever drinking to excess. The practice continued for some time; but late on a certain moonlight night, as three of the associates came out of the saloon, one of them with some gravity remarked, "I do not know how it is with you, but I begin to feel as if I must stop here every night." A

brief discussion followed this suggestion that dangerous habits might be forming, and it was promptly agreed that the last visit to the saloon had been made; and the agreement was faithfully kept. One of the three is now and has been for many years a highly respected Unitarian clergyman; another was long since commander of an East Indiaman, and the third is writing this line. Possibly to some young man a hint worth considering may appear in this trifling narration.

While still under age, the subject of this sketch, somewhat in the roving spirit of young printers, went to New York, and the very day after his arrival found employment in the Conference office, the largest then in the city; and with a little excusable pride, perhaps, may refer to his reputation there as being the fastest typesetter in the establishment.

But at the age of twenty-two he returned to his native place, where, after busying himself for several years in various ways, chiefly in connection with printing and the book business — excepting two or three intervals of absence, during one of which he was again in New York, employed in the editorial department of a daily journal, and writing for one or two weeklies — by the kind invitation of a legal friend, he commenced the study of law. Completing a regular course, in May, 1847, he entered the bar, and has ever since remained in the profession. On the 24th of August, 1866, he was commissioned as Judge of the Lynn Police Court, with which he had been connected, as Special Justice, from the time of its establishment, in 1849, and still remains in the office — a position of care, responsibility, and often embarrassment; was appointed a Trial Justice of Juvenile Offenders, soon after the establishment of the

jurisdiction — an office of peculiar interest and importance; has been a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public some thirty years, and at times served in municipal positions.

From youthful waverings in religious faith, he found timely rest in the Episcopal fold; was one of the earliest members of St. Stephen's church; and, having adhered to it through its days of adversity, cannot fail to rejoice in its days of prosperity.

Being interested in historical researches, he published, in 1836, the "Essex Memorial"; in 1862, "Lin, or Jewels of the Third Plantation"; and in 1865, the "History of Lynn," comprising the admirable work of Mr. Lewis, with a continuation embracing some twenty-one years. Always retaining a lingering love for the compositor's case, he has long kept a font or two of type wherewith to amuse leisure hours, and within the last ten or a dozen years has completed more than a thousand book pages from which electrotype or stereotype plates have been cast.

In 1854, he erected the somewhat conspicuous stone dwelling on the base of Sadler's Rock, near the junction of Walnut and Holyoke streets — a point not only of much historic interest, but affording some of the most extensive and delightful views in our whole territory — and continues there to reside.

In October, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Dorcas B. Brown, only daughter of Capt. William Brown, of Salem, and by her had one son, who died at the age of ten, his mother having died soon after his birth. In 1853, he was again married, the second wife being Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Hon. Josiah Newhall; and that relation remains unsevered.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

1629. Five families, chief among them Edmund Ingalls and his brother Francis, arrive and commence the settlement.
1630. Thomas Newhall born; being the first person of European parentage born here.
1630. Wolves kill several swine belonging to the settlers, Sept. 30.
1630. Fifty settlers, chiefly farmers, and many of them with families, arrive and locate in different parts of the territory.
1631. Governor Winthrop passed through the settlement Oct. 28, and noted that the crops were plentiful.
1632. First Church, being the fifth in the colony, formed; Stephen Bachelor, minister.
1633. A corn mill, the first in the settlement, built on Strawberry Brook.
1634. John Humfrey arrives and settles on his farm, near Nahant street.
1634. The settlement sends her first Representative — Capt. Nathaniel Turner — to the General Court.
1634. William Wood, one of the first comers, publishes his "New England's Prospect."
1635. Philip Kertland, the first shoemaker, arrives.
1637. Name of the settlement changed from Saugus to Lynn.
1637. At this time there were thirty-seven ploughs owned in the Colony, most of them in Lynn.
1637. Settlement of Sandwich commenced by emigrants from Lynn.
1638. First division of lands among the inhabitants.
1639. Ferry established across Saugus river.
1639. First bridge over Saugus river at Boston street crossing built.
1640. Richard Sadler, first Clerk of the Writs, appointed.

1643. Iron Works established on Saugus river; first in America.
1644. Hugh Bert and Samuel Bennett, of Lynn, presented to the grand jury, as "common sleepers in time of exercise." Both were fined.
1646. Lynn made a market town — Tuesday, the lecture day, being appointed market day.
1658. Dungeon Rock supposed to have been rent by an earthquake, entombing alive Thomas Veal, the pirate, with treasure.
1666. A year of disasters. Several die of small pox. "Divers are slain by lightning." Grasshoppers and caterpillars do much mischief.
1669. Boniface Burton dies, aged 113 years.
1671. A year remarkable for storms. A violent snow storm, Jan. 18, with much thunder and lightning.
1680. Dr. Philip Read, the first physician here, complains to the Court of Mrs. Margaret Gifford, as a witch.
1680. The great Newtonian comet appears in November, exciting much alarm.
1681. The Court allows Lynn to have two licensed public houses.
1682. Old Tunnel Meeting-house built.
1686. Indian Deed of Lynn given, Sept. 4.
1687 Thomas Newhall, the first white person born here, dies in March, aged 57.
1688. Excitement about Edward Randolph's petition to Gov. Andros for a grant of Nahant.
1692. Great witchcraft excitement.
1694. A church fast appointed by Rev. Mr. Shepard, July 19, for the arrest of the "spiritual plague" of Quakerism.
1696. Severe winter; coldest since the settlement commenced.
1697. Much alarm in Lynn on account of the small pox.
1706. Second division of land among the inhabitants.
1708. A fast held on account of the ravages of caterpillars and canker worms.
1716. Extraordinary darkness at noonday, Oct. 21; dinner tables lighted.
1717. Memorable snow storms, Feb. 20 and 24; one-story houses buried.
1719. Northern Lights observed for the first time, Dec. 17; a startling display.

1723. Terrific storm, Feb. 24, the sea raging and rising to an alarming height.
1723. First mill on Saugus river, at Boston street crossing, built.
1726. £13.15 awarded to Nathaniel Potter, for linen manufactured at Lynn.
1745. Mr. Whitefield preaches on Lynn Common, creating much excitement.
1749. Great drought, hot summer, and immense multitudes of grasshoppers.
1750. John Adam Dagyr, an accomplished shoemaker, arrives.
1755. Greatest earthquake ever known in New England, Nov. 18.
1755. Whale, seventy-five feet in length, landed on King's Beach, Dec. 9.
1759. Bear, weighing 400 pounds, killed in Lynn woods.
1768. Joseph Williams kills a catamount in Lynn woods.
1770. Potato rot prevails. Canker worms commit great ravages.
1775. Battle of Lexington, April 19 — five Lynn men killed.
1776. Twenty-six negro slaves owned in Lynn.
1780. Memorable Dark Day, May 19; houses lighted as at night.
1782. Whole number of votes for governor given in Lynn, 57; and all but 5 for Hancock.
1784. General Lafayette passed through Lynn, Oct. 28, the people turning out to do him honor.
1788. General Washington passed through town, in October, receiving affectionate greetings from old and young.
1793. Lynn post office established; and first kept on Boston street, near Federal.
1794. On Christmas day, at noon, in the open air, the thermometer stood at 80 degrees.
1795. Brig Peggy wrecked on Long Beach, Dec. 9, and eleven lives lost.
1796. The first fire engine for public use purchased.
1800. Memory of Washington honored; procession and eulogy, Jan. 13.
1800. An elephant first shown in Lynn.
1800. First dancing school opened.
1800. Manufacture of morocco leather introduced.
1803. Boston and Salem Turnpike opened, and Lynn Hotel built.

1803. A snow storm took place in May ; and the singular spectacle was presented of fruit trees in bloom and the ground covered with snow.
1803. Miles Shorey and wife killed by lightning, July 10.
1804. Independence first celebrated in Lynn.
1804. Snow fell in July.
1805. First Masonic Lodge—Mount Carmel—constituted June 10.
1808. First law office in Lynn opened.
1808. Great bull fight at Half Way House. Bulls and bull dogs engaged.
1808. Lynn Artillery chartered, Nov. 18, and two brass field pieces allowed them.
1808. Trapping of lobsters first practiced at Swampscott.
1812. Lynn Light Infantry chartered, June 30.
1813. Moll Pitcher, celebrated fortune-teller, died April 9, aged 75.
1814. Lynnfield incorporated as a separate town.
1814. First Town House built.
1814. First bank established.
1815. Saugus incorporated as a separate town.
1815. Terrific southeast gale, Sept. 23 ; ocean spray driven several miles inland.
1816. Great horse trot on the Turnpike, in Lynn, Sept. 1 ; said to be the first in New England. Major Stackpole's "Old Blue" trotted three miles in eight minutes and forty-two seconds.
1817. President Munroe passed through Lynn.
1819. The great sea-serpent appeared off Long Beach.
1824. General Lafayette visited Lynn, Aug. 31, receiving an enthusiastic welcome; was addressed by Capt. John White in behalf of the town, and returned an affectionate reply.
1825. First Lynn paper — the Weekly Mirror — issued Sept. 3.
1827. Broad and brilliant night arch, Aug. 28.
1828. A whale, sixty feet long, cast ashore on Whale Beach, May 2.
1829. Splendid display of frosted trees, Jan. 10.
1830. Donald McDonald, a Scotchman, dies in Lynn Almshouse, Oct. 4, aged 108 years. He was at the battle of Quebec when Wolfe fell, and with Washington at Braddock's defeat.

1833. Extraordinary shower of meteors, Nov. 13.
1837. Surplus United States revenue distributed. Lynn received $14,879.00, and applied it to the payment of the town debt.
1838. Eastern Railroad opened for travel from Boston to Salem, Aug. 28.
1841. The first picture by the new art known as Daguerreotype or photography ever taken in Lynn, was a landscape, taken this year by James R. Newhall, by an instrument imported from France.
1843. A splendid comet; first appeared about noonday, Feb. 1.
1843. Schooner Thomas wrecked on Long Beach, March 17, five men perishing.
1843. Breed's Pond formed. Theophilus N. Breed built a dam across the valley, on the northeast of Oak street, flowing some fifty acres, and thus forming the pond and securing water power for his iron works.
1846. Mexican war commenced. Lynn furnished twenty volunteers.
1846. Congress boots began to be manufactured.
1846. Destructive fire on Water Hill, Aug. 9. Large brick silk-printing establishment, spice and coffee mill, and two or three smaller buildings, destroyed.
1847. President Polk made a short visit to Lynn, July 5.
1848. Carriage road over harbor side of Long Beach built.
1848. Lynn Common fenced.
1848. George Gray, the Lynn hermit, dies Feb. 28, aged 78.
1849. Lynn Police Court established.
1849. Large emigration to California.
1850. Lynn adopts the city form of government.
1850. Pine Grove Cemetery consecrated, July 24.
1850. Thirteen persons of a picnic party from Lynn drowned in Lynnfield pond, Aug. 15.
1850. Ten hour system generally adopted. Bells rung at six p. m.
1851. On March 18, and April 15, the tide, during violent storms, swept entirely over Long Beach.
1851. John J. Perdy was murdered at his boarding house, Market street, June 28.
1851. Hiram Marble commences the excavation of Dungeon Rock.
1852. Swampscott incorporated as a separate town.

1852. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, is enthusiastically received in Lynn, May 6.
1852. Death of Henry Clay noticed by the tolling of bells and raising of flags at half-mast, July 3.
1852. Funeral services in memory of Daniel Webster were held in the First Congregational Church, Oct. 29, the day on which the statesman was buried at Marshfield.
1853. Nahant incorporated as a separate town, March 29.
1853. Prize fight on Lynnfield road, Jan. 3; parties arrested.
1853. Illuminating gas first lighted in Lynn, Jan. 13.
1853. Cars commence running over Saugus Branch Railroad, Feb. 1.
1853. Patrick McGuire fatally stabbed in Franklin street, Sept. 26.
1855. City charter so amended that the municipal year commences on the first Monday of January instead of first Monday of April.
1856. Two bald eagles appeared on the ice in Lynn harbor, Jan. 17.
1856. Ezra R. Tebbetts, of Lynn, killed by a snow-slide from a house in Bromfield street, Boston, Feb. 12.
1856. Egg Rock Light shown for the first time, Sept. 15.
1857. Bark Tedesco wrecked at Swampscott, all on board, twelve in number, perishing, Jan. 18.
1857. Small pearls found in muscles at Floating Bridge and Flax ponds.
1857. Trawl fishing began to be practiced this year.
1858. Telegraphic communication between Lynn and other places established.
1858. Impromptu Atlantic cable celebration, Aug. 17, on the arrival of the news of Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan.
1858. Blue fish appear in the offing, in large numbers, in early autumn, and are supposed to have carried on a successful war against the menhaden, as bushels of the latter were picked up dead on the shore.
1858. Magnificent comet, Donatis, visible in the northwest, in the autumn.
1858. Catholic Cemetery consecrated Nov. 4, by Bishop Fitzpatrick.

1859. British bark Vernon, from Messina for Boston, driven ashore on Long Beach, Feb. 2. Crew saved by life-boat.

1859. Roman Catholic Church, Ash street, burned, May 28.

1859. Brilliant display of northern lights; whole heavens covered, Aug. 28.

1859. Union Street Methodist meeting-house destroyed by fire Nov. 20.

1859. Lynn church bells were tolled at sunrise, noon and sunset, Dec. 2, in observance of the execution of John Brown, at Charlestown, Va.

1860. Harbor so frozen, in January, that persons walked across to Bass Point.

1860. Shoemakers' great strike commenced in February.

1860. Prince of Wales passed through Lynn, Oct. 20.

1860. First horse railroad cars commence running, Nov. 29.

1860. Market street first lighted by gas, Dec. 7.

1861. Alonzo Lewis, historian and poet, dies, Jan. 21, aged 66.

1861. Splendid comet suddenly appears, July 2, the tail of which had actually swept the earth three days before, producing no disturbance, and only a slight apparently auroral light in the atmosphere.

1861. The extensive edifice known as Nahant Hotel destroyed by fire, Sept. 12.

1861. Lynn Light Infantry and Lynn City Guards, two full companies, start for the seat of the Southern Rebellion, April 16, only four days after the attack on Fort Sumter, and but five hours after the arrival of the requisition of President Lincoln.

1862. Lynn Free Public Library opened.

1862. Enthusiastic war meeting on Lynn Common, Sunday, Aug. 31; services omitted at churches.

1862. Soldiers' Burial Lot, in Pine Grove Cemetery, containing 3,600 square feet, laid out.

1862. Nathan Breed jr. murdered in his store, on Summer street, Dec. 23.

1863. Extraordinary ravages of caterpillars and canker worms.

1864. The thermometer rose to 104 degrees in shady places in Lynn, June 25; indicating the warmest day, here, of which there had been any record.

1864. Great drought and extensive fires in the woods during the summer.

1864. First steam fire engine owned by the city arrived, Aug. 11.

1864. The old Town House, (built in 1814), burned Oct. 6, and Joseph Bond, confined in the lockup, burned to death.

1864. The schooner Lion, from Rockland, Me., was wrecked on Long Beach, Dec. 10, and all on board, six in number, perished. Their cries were heard above the storm, but they could not be reached.

1865. News of the fall of Richmond received, April 3. Great rejoicing — bells rung, buildings illuminated, bonfires kindled.

1865. News of the assassination of President Lincoln received, April 15, Mourning insignia displayed in public buildings and churches.

1865. Corner stone of City Hall laid, Nov. 28.

1866. Gen. Sherman passed through Lynn, July 16, and was cordially greeted.

1866. A meteoric stone fell in Ocean street, in September.

1867. Terrific snow storm, Jan. 17.

1867. Balloon ascension from Lynn Common, July 4.

1867. City Hall dedicated, Nov. 30.

1868. Decoration Day observed, May 30. Soldiers' graves strewed with flowers.

1868. Hiram Marble, excavator of Dungeon Rock, died Nov. 10, aged 65, having pursued his arduous and fruitless labors about 17 years.

1868. Very destructive fire on Market street, Dec. 25. Lyceum building, Frazier's and Bubier's brick blocks destroyed. Whole loss about $300,000.

1869. Mary J. Hood, a colored woman, died Jan. 8, aged 104 years and 7 months.

1869. Another destructive fire occurred on the night of Jan. 25. It commenced in the brick shoe manufactory of Edwin H. Johnson, on Munroe street, and consumed property to the amount of some $170,000.

1869. On the evening of April 15, there was a magnificent display of beautifully tinted aurora borealis, during which a meteor of great brilliancy shot across the eastern sky.

1869. Severe gale on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 8; next in violence to that of Sept 23, 1815. Several small buildings destroyed, and a multitude of trees uprooted. More than four hundred shade trees prostrated in Lynn.

1869. The Turnpike through Lynn, from Salem to Chelsea Bridge, became a public highway this year.

1869. Sidney B. Pratt died, Jan. 29, aged 54. He was long in a successful express business, and left by will, for the benefit of the Free Public Library, $10,000.

1870. Young Men's Christian Association incorporated, March 31.

1870. The first regatta of the Lynn Yacht Club took place, June 17.

1870. Land near Central railroad depot sold at $5 per square foot; the highest rate up to this time.

1870. The new brick market house on Central avenue opened for trade, Nov. 19.

1871. Electric fire alarm established.

1871. President Grant passed through Lynn, Oct. 16.

1872. City Hall bell raised to its position in the tower, March. 2.

1872. Meeting of City Council commemorative of the recent death of Prof. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, April 16.

1872. S. O. Breed's box factory, foot of Commercial street, struck by lightning, and totally consumed, Aug. 13. The summer of this year was remarkable for the frequency and severity of its thunder storms.

1872. Brick house of worship of First Church, South Common street, corner of Vine, dedicated, Aug. 29.

1872. Ingalls and Cobbet school houses dedicated.

1872. Odd Fellows' Hall, Market street, corner of Summer, dedicated Oct, 7.

1872. Brick and iron depot of Eastern Railroad, Central Square, built.

1872. Singular disease, called epizootic, prevailed among horses during the latter part of autumn. Wheel carriages almost entirely ceased to run, excepting as drawn by oxen, and sometimes by men. All sorts of odd turnouts appeared in the streets. The disease, though not in many cases fatal, was disabling and evidently painful, being a kind of catarrhal fever.

1872. Much speculation in real estate; prices high, and business active.

1872. Pine Hill Reservor built.

1873. Pumping engine at Public Water Works, Walnut street, first put in operation Jan. 14, sending water from Breed's Pond into the Pine Hill Reservoir.

1873. English sparrows make their appearance in Lynn — probably the progeny of those imported into Boston.

1873. Soldiers' Monument, Park square, dedicated Sept. 17.

1873. Concrete street crossings began to be laid this year.

1873. Grand Masonic parade, Oct. 22.

1873. Friends' Biennial Conference held in Lynn, Nov. 19.

1873. Birch Pond formed, by running a dam across Birch Brook valley, on the east of Walnut street, near Saugus line.

1873. Two whales appeared off Egg Rock, Nov. 30.

1874. "Lynn Home for Aged Women" incorporated. Feb. 6.

1874. Grand celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Lynn, March 17 by the Irish organizations of Essex county.

1875. Lynn Hospital formally opened, March 31.

1875. Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad opened for travel, July 22.

1875. Sea serpent alleged to have been seen off Egg Rock, in August.

1875. The General Convention of Universalists in the United States commenced a session here Oct. 20; weather good and attendance large; Christian courtesy extended by people of all denominations, in the entertainment of delegates.

1875. Great depression in business affairs; many tradesmen and merchants fail, and real estate almost unsalable even at greatly reduced prices.

1875. Unusual number of "tramps," that is, homeless wanderers from place to place, appear in Lynn, and receive temporary relief.

1876. The great World's Exposition, at Philadelphia, opens May 10. A number of our business men place articles of their manufacture on exhibition, and on the whole the city makes a good show. A large number of men, women and children from Lynn attend the exhibition during the six months it remains open.

Albertype, Forbes Co.

CITY HALL, LYNN, MASS.

1867.

PART II.

PORTRAITS OF MAYORS,

With Biographical Notices.

When the twelve living individuals coming within the category above indicated were informed of the desire of the committee of the City Council, having in charge the publication of the present volume, to have the Portraits of all the Mayors appear, with brief Biographical Notices, a little diffidence was manifested by some as to being made thus to figure; but the propriety of the thing was so apparent that irresolution was overcome, and the necessary material furnished.

It will be readily understood that the true purpose was not to give histories of the lives and characters of the individuals; but simply to present such facts as would indicate the principal features of their personal history, and show their general usefulness in the community by whom they were honored. Under such a view, it will be seen that the propriety of the eulogistic style would be questionable. Indiscriminate laudation would certainly be unwarrantable. Simple facts form the basis on which a proper judgment must rest; and, without such a basis, praise is a mere phantom. As the lawyer says

to the witness, "Give us the facts and we will draw inferences and form conclusions." The sketches are mostly of men now among us, and an attempt to give an undeserved glossing would border on the ridiculous.

There is no great difference in the length of the Biographical Sketches; but no one would base his estimate of worthiness on the mere length of the notice; especially when informed that in more than one instance the parties almost demanded that nothing should be said beyond what the plan absolutely required; and in one instance, particularly, where pages of peculiar interest might have been written, there was an earnest request that not more than one page should be occupied. It was of course the desire of the Committee that sufficient space should be allowed for a satisfactory notice of each individual. But it was necessary to fix some limit; and the limit concluded on was four pages, that seeming to afford quite as much space as could in any case be desired. This was not done under the apprehension that if four pages were not sufficient no number would be, nor on the ground that every life could be reduced to one exact pattern, but in the honest desire to have an impartial allotment of the limited space.

It would, perhaps, have been better to have had all the Notices prepared by one person, the proper data being furnished to him; in that case, an uniformity would have been preserved, which is necessarily lost where different pens are employed. But on the other hand a disturbance of such uniformity might, by admitting variety, in-

sure a more spicy flavor. Under these circumstances, no one will be inclined to draw comparisons; for here, most certainly, they would be odious. The writer of the Historical Sketch has cheerfully contributed a considerable number; and in them endeavored fairly to present the most illustrative points.

Perhaps no further remarks are needed on the introduction of the Portraits; yet it may be well to add that they are taken from photographs, and all seem to be remarkably faithful pictures. Some do not represent the Mayors while in office; but none were taken at times varying much from the official periods. And where shall we look for a more dignified array? In other parts of this volume will be found statements showing the precise time each one occupied the executive chair; for the periods of service varied considerably; changes sometimes occurring from the desire of the incumbent to withdraw; sometimes from division on sectional questions, and sometimes, perhaps, through popular caprice. But it is comforting to consider that mere political sentiment has seldom had much influence. The measures, even the most prominent, of each administration, could not, of course, be dwelt upon in a work of this kind; nor is it necessary, for the public records and reports are open to all who are curious in such matters.

That Lynn has, on the whole, been quite fortunate in the selection of her chief magistrates, no one will probably question. They have been faithful and sincerely desirous of promoting the public interest. And every

one, without doubt, were the question asked this very hour, would find numbers who would pronounce him the best of all; a fact which would certainly indicate a gratifying average.

Lynn has not a very long list of Mayors to present, for she did not become a city till 1850, but she has enough to form the worthy beginning of a line which, we trust, will extend to far-off generations; and our prayer is that, as greater interests develop with increasing population, she may never fail to find among her sons those as faithful, able and patriotic, as these. In closing these introductory remarks it should be added that the name of another worthy citizen would have appeared in the line had he not positively declined to accept the office of Mayor after having been elected, in 1854 — the Hon. Thomas B. Newhall.

George Hoadley.

GEORGE HOOD.

George Hood, the first Mayor of the city of Lynn, was a native of the town of Lynn, having been born here on the 10th of November, 1806. The Hood family is among the earliest mentioned in the annals of Lynn, being descended from Richard Hood, who emigrated from Essex county, in England, about 1640, and settled at Lynn. Dying in 1695, he left three sons, Richard, John and Nathaniel. Richard, the eldest of these, falling heir to the "Nahant road" property—some thirty acres—now bounded in part by Nahant street, afterwards exchanged it with Jabez Breed for certain land on the peninsula of Nahant, and went thither to live; and there his descendants have ever since resided. This Richard had a son Abner, who had a son Abner, who married Mary Richardson, and they were the parents of the subject of this sketch. While he was an infant the family removed to Nahant, and there, in the little village school, he received all his youthful intellectual training. He learned the trade which nearly all the boys of Lynn followed, that of shoemaking, and at the age of twenty-two, in company with John C. Abbott, he went to the then far West to seek his fortune. They directed their course to St. Louis, Missouri, at that time, in 1829, a small place. In a few days they were established in business, and within a month Mr. Hood, with a part of their stock, went down to Natchez, in Mississippi, and commenced a branch establishment, which he continued to manage till 1835;

the principal business remaining meanwhile at St. Louis. In the last named year he returned to Lynn, and established a commission shoe and leather business in Boston, retaining, however, an interest in the western business till 1841. In his Boston business he continued till the time of his decease.

Not long after his return to the East, Mr. Hood became active in the political field. He was a very prominent member of the old Democratic party; fought manfully for its interests, and his valuable services were acknowledged by his nomination, and frequently by his election, to various high positions. In addition to town offices, he was several times chosen a Representative to the General Court; and in that of 1843 was a Senator. In the gubernatorial campaign of 1846 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor; but that party did not prevail, nor in fact hope to, the Whig party at that time and for many years dominating the state. In 1852 Mr. Hood was nominated by his party for a seat in the National House of Representatives, but was not elected; the Whig candidate, as was then usual in this congressional district, being chosen. In the next year, 1853, Mr. Hood was a member of the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Continuing meanwhile his mercantile business, which he prosecuted with vigor and success, he took a very active part in the establishment of the Shoe and Leather Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, in 1853, and was chosen its first president; which office he continued to hold till his resignation in September, 1858. Mr. Hood's activity was not confined to business and political affairs; but the great social questions of the day found in him an earnest inquirer and a practical worker.

He manifested a generous sympathy for the laboring classes, and was one of the foremost in breaking up the old custom of indefinitely protracted labor, and establishing the so-called ten-hour system; his favorite motto being — "the greatest good of the greatest number." In the general improvement and culture of the people he took a lively and practical interest. In religious matters he was, during his mature years, a prominent and efficient member of the Unitarian denomination, and a constant attendant upon its public worship.

The crowning public work of Mr. Hood was that of his two years' mayoralty. He had been opposed to the adoption of the city form of government, and in the spring of 1849 had successfully led the opposition to the acceptance of the charter granted by the Legislature of that year. His ground of objection was that a city government was less democratic — using that word in its broadest sense — than that of a town. But the agitation was continued; and in April, 1850, another charter was granted, which on April 19th was accepted by the people. Despite his opposition to the system he was chosen Mayor — though by a small majority of about twenty, over his opponent, Thomas Bowler, the veteran Town Clerk of the preceding twenty years. In his first inaugural he characteristically and gracefully said:

"Before proceeding to the business immediately before us, it seems to be appropriate to the occasion to revert briefly to our venerable system of town government, of which we have taken leave forever, and to pay a passing tribute to the memory of the conscientious men who, in the midst of toil, privation and peril, founded, cherished and transmitted it to us as a rich inheritance. According to Lewis's History, 'the first white men known to have been inhabitants of Lynn were Edmund Ingalls and his brother Francis Ingalls,' who came here in the year 1629. The next year

came Allen Breed, Thomas Newhall, George Burrill, Edward Baker, John Ramsdell and Richard Johnson. In 1635, Henry Collins. In 1640, Andrew Mansfield, Richard Hood, Edward Ireson and Henry Rhodes — all of whom have representatives in this City Council, and perhaps others of whose history I have not been informed. . . . . Our town government has accomplished its mission; its successful operation for more than two centuries has proved the capacity of man for self-government; it has proved that the safest repository for power is in the hands of the people. During this long period we hear of no abuse of power by them, nor of those to whom they entrusted the care of the town government. They taxed themselves liberally for all necessary objects of public improvement. The church and the school-house grew up together, both significant monuments of advancing civilization."

He was re-elected in March, 1851, by a large majority; which fact was an undeniable tribute to his fidelity and ability.

Mr. Hood was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, and of indomitable industry. Both in his public and his personal affairs he was a logical thinker and a prompt and practical worker. He died on the 29th of June, 1859, and his body is interred in his family lot in Pine Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Hood married Hermione, a daughter of Major Aaron Breed — a prominent citizen of Lynn, who for a number of years was a member of the General Court — on September 11, 1833, and she still survives. They had thirteen children: Harriet M., George A., Adelaide M., Edwin E., Edwin, Julius S., Henrietta A., Henry, Caroline P., Aubrey, Ada H., Edward K., and Mary.

B. F. Hodge.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MUDGE.

Mr. Mudge, the second Mayor of Lynn, was inaugurated June 16, 1852. He was born in Orrington, Me., Aug. 11, 1817, was a son of James Mudge, and Ruth, his wife, and a descendant, by his paternal grandmother, from one of the Ingalls brothers, the first known white settlers of Lynn. His parents removed from Lynn to Orrington in 1805, and returned in 1818. Here he attended the common school till fourteen years of age, and then was put to shoemaking, which trade he followed for six years, the last two of which were spent in the manufactory of Joseph M. Nye, as a cutter. In 1837 he entered the grammar school under the charge of John Batchelder; and afterward fitted for college at the old Lynn Academy, under Jacob Batchelder. While fitting for college he taught a school in Topsfield, and afterward taught a year in the Seventh Ward of Lynn.

Mr. Mudge graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with the 1840 class, and soon after returned to Lynn and entered the office of Jeremiah C. Stickney as a law student. By diligent study he in two years qualified himself to enter the bar on examination; and immediately after entering commenced practice in Lynn, continuing till 1859. By his ability, tact and genial manners he soon secured a good practice and many fast friends. But he appears to have had too strong a love for scientific pursuits to yield that

resolute and constant devotion to the dry tomes of law which perfect success in the profession demands, and in the year last named went westward, and soon accepted the office of chemist for the Breckenridge Coal and Oil Company, in Kentucky. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he removed to Kansas, where, in 1863, he received the appointment of State Geologist — geology and mathematics having ever been his favorite studies. In 1865 he was elected Professor of "Geology and Associated Sciences," in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. In that position he remained some eight years, and presented to the institution his rare and valuable cabinet, including collections of more than thirty years.

Since 1874 Mr. Mudge has been employed in exploring the geological formations of western Kansas; and has had marked success in the discovery of rare and unique forms of vertebrate fossils. The first specimen of birds with teeth, described by Professor Marsh, Am. Jour. of Science, vol. iv., page 34, was found by him. He also furnished many of the original specimens for the engravings in late government publications; and has been employed by Dr. F. N. Hayden, United States Geologist, in describing the tertiary and cretaceous periods in Kansas, for the Geological Survey of Territories.

During the last three years more than half of his time has been spent in camp life, beyond the settlements, with from two to four assistants. The ground covered by his researches is often traversed by hostile Indians, and on three occasions, coming on them suddenly, a fight seemed inevitable. At one time, when alone, he encountered seven Arrapahoes; but in all cases has had the good fortune to escape without exchanging shots. He con-

tinues to pursue his scientific studies with great diligence and increasing interest; ever stimulated by the new wonders developed by his field work. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of other scientific bodies, and was instrumental in founding the Kansas Academy of Sciences, of which institution he was the first president. The writer of this sketch is informed that this very year the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was tendered him, but scientific field work had stronger charms.

It is pleasant to find our old fellow-townsman thus prosperous, and to perceive that by our loss others have so gained; and perhaps nothing more surely indicates the esteem in which he is held than the frequent encomiums of the press. "We have no more valuable or reputable a citizen in the commonwealth," remarks a late Kansas publication. "His private character is without a stain, and his professional zeal undoubted. . . . Probably more students have passed through his class room to a higher grade of scientific scholarship than through that of any other professor in Kansas. . . . Professor Mudge has visited almost every part of our state, and has contributed much to its development by his suggestions in regard to its salt and coal mines." Another observes, "Professor Mudge has done a great work for Kansas in determining the original condition of this section of the country. His researches have been extensive and have resulted in great acquisitions to the scientific learning of the day."

The Lawrence "Western Home Journal" thus notices a recent lecture of his: "Prof. Mudge's lecture on the 'Geology of Kansas,' at University hall, last evening, was well attended, and gave the greatest satisfaction to

lovers of that science. His treatment of the subject was masterly in its every detail, and even to those unacquainted with the study of geology was very interesting. Persons visiting the hall last evening came away not only highly entertained, but greatly edified."

Mr. Mudge, while among us, took an active interest in public affairs, and was a ready and influential speaker. In educational matters, in reform movements, particularly temperance, he was not found lagging. On the 16th of September, 1846, he married Miss Mary E. A. Bickford, an accomplished young lady then residing in Lynn, though of Baltimore parentage, and they have been blessed by the following named children, those not living being marked by a star: Melville R., Josiah B., Eusebia B., *Frank Peabody, *Twins.

D. C. Baker

DANIEL COLLINS BAKER.

Mr. Baker, the third Mayor of Lynn, was inaugurated April 4, 1853. He was a native of the town, born on the 14th of October, 1816, and was a son of Elisha Baker, a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

The education of the subject of this sketch was commenced in a common school of the town, and completed at the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, R. I., which he left before he was thirteen years of age, after a pupilage of about a year and a half.

His first employment, like that of so many others of Lynn's most enterprising sons, was shoemaking. He did not, however, long occupy the operative's seat, but soon commenced manufacturing, in a small way, on his own account. He was not one, however, who could be contented in the day of small things, unless it promised to be a very short day. Step by step he progressed, and while still a young man was in the shoe and leather business, in Boston, a member of the firm of F. S. Newhall and Company. Subsequently he was again in Lynn, doing a large manufacturing business in connection with his brother Ezra.

He was made a director of the Exchange Bank of Boston, on its establishment, in 1847; and when the Howard Banking Company, of Boston, went into operation, was chosen its president.

Mr. Baker was engaged in several other enterprises, financial and otherwise, perhaps with the usual success

of the bold, sometimes rash, operator. He was to some extent, though not so deeply as his brother Ezra and some others, interested in the great Nahant Hotel establishment. That was an edifice which will be remembered by many of our citizens with much interest. It was constructed of wood, with the exception of the small part built in 1819, which was of stone; was in some parts five and others four stories in height; was something more than four hundred feet in length, and contained three hundred rooms. It was sufficient for the accommodation of a thousand visitors at a time, six hundred of whom could be seated together in the dining hall; magnetic wires connected it with Boston; and it had every appliance of a first-class public house. But it does not appear to have ever been successful in any other way than drawing on the purses of the proprietors, though well filled with a good class of guests during the short watering season on the peninsula. It was destroyed by fire on the night of Sept. 12, 1861; and the conflagration made a striking display as seen from Lynn and adjacent places.

For some years Mr. Baker was an active politician, and frequently in office. In 1849 and '50 he was a State Senator. At the organization of the first city government he was chosen President of the Common Council, and did excellent service in regulating the new municipal machinery. As a presiding officer he stood high, disposing of business with more than common facility, and demeaning himself with great courtesy. As a citizen he was ever ready to bear his part of the public burden; and not unfrequently, at inconvenience and cost to himself, served those whose interests were in danger. As an instance, it is remembered that at one time,

when there was some difficulty about the fishing bounties, he went to Washington and succeeded in arranging matters, so far as the fishermen of Swampscott were concerned, in the most satisfactory manner. On his return, those hardy toilers of the sea, ascertaining what he had accomplished, and how deeply they were indebted to him, requested him to freely state what compensation he desired, at the same time intimating that they were disposed to be really generous. "Well," he said, "as to the matter of compensation, I never thought much about it; but if you will make one of your very best chowders, and invite me down to partake with you, we will call it square." The chowder was made; and a jolly time they had in disposing of it. But they did something more — christened one of their pet jiggers with his name.

He was somewhat inclined to display, and joined heartily in public entertainments and political demonstrations; was liberal in sentiment, free in expenditure, and had a kind heart. His suavity of manners and general intelligence made him ever companionable and welcome. And his cordial greetings, and readiness to assist others who like himself were struggling in adverse tides, will long be remembered to his credit. He manifested no disposition, when on a height, to remove the ladder by which he had ascended, that others might not follow. And in his management of affairs, while Mayor, he seems to have furnished the rare example of one more prudent and careful of the public than of his own personal interest.

In 1859 he went to New Orleans, and was there in a successful business on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. His prospects were then destroyed for the

time, and he came back to Lynn, reduced in means, and in a measure disheartened. The next year he returned to New Orleans, in the hope of saving something from his war-scattered fortunes, but was not very successful; and there he died on the 19th of July, 1863.

Mr. Baker built the fine residence on Franklin street, opposite Laighton, the same now owned and occupied by Hon. Samuel M. Bubier, Mayor elect for 1877, and resided there for a number of years. He was united in marriage with Augusta A., daughter of John B. Chase, on the 19th of December, 1838, the ceremony taking place according to the custom of the Friends, and had three children — one son and two daughters.

T. P. Richardson

THOMAS PAGE RICHARDSON.

Mr. Richardson is the son of Benj. Richardson, and was born at the homestead on North Common street, July 27, 1816. He attended the public schools of Lynn until fourteen years old, and then learned the shoemaker's trade. At the age of twenty he spent one year in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham.

He began business as a shoe manufacturer in 1840, in company with Harrison Newhall, his early and life-long friend. January, 1843, he commenced upon his own account. May 19, 1841, he was married to Harriet Tapley — a happy union, blessed with four children, Charles Chamberlain, Mary Eliza, Philip Preston and Harriet Page, the second of whom alone, it is sad to say, now survives. In business Mr. R. has ever been distinguished by industry, prudence and energy. He always aimed to manufacture a superior quality of goods, and build up his reputation on a substantial basis, dealing frankly and justly by all parties with whom he had relations in trade. Success has crowned his efforts, giving him excellent credit, and the means of comfort, generous hospitality and benevolent activity.

The public confidence reposed in his ability and integrity may be seen by considering the numerous and important civil and ecclesiastical offices that he has honorably filled, and the public interests that have been safely committed to his care. He was chosen to the office of Selectman in 1850, the year that Lynn became

a city, and was a member of the Common Council in 1850 and 1851. In 1854 he was elected Mayor, taking the oath of office April 3. He was director of the Laighton Bank from 1849 to 1854, when, resigning, he was elected a director in the City Bank, and still holds that position in the National City Bank of Lynn. He has also been Vice President of the Five Cents Savings Bank from the date of its organization. In all of these important and responsible positions and relations Mr. R.'s conduct has been characterized by intelligence, frankness, and spotless integrity. The confidence of the citizens in his fidelity and incorruptible honesty has in no case been disturbed, and has indeed become perfectly established. In early life Mr. R. became identified with the Common St. Methodist E. Church, and has been called to fill all of the offices open to laymen in that church, such as class-leader, steward, trustee, teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school. His counsel has been desired in many of the important organizations of Christian and benevolent activity. For twenty years he has been a Trustee of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. He now is, and during several years has been, President of the Asbury Camp Meeting Association, has been several times a delegate to the New England Annual Conference, and in 1876 was delegate to the General Conference held in the city of Baltimore.

The confidence of the public in his business integrity is not greater than that had in the sincerity and purity of his Christian character. Though always true to the obligations arising from the relations sustained by himself to his own denomination, to which he is ardently attached, he has ever given a generous response to demands made by outside organizations aiming to promote

public morals, relieve suffering, suppress crime, ignorance and misery, and has cherished a true brotherly and catholic spirit towards all denominations of Christians. Every interest of education, morals and philanthropy, has found in him a friend.

It is well known that a frank, outspoken expression of opinion characterizes Mr. R., but it is grounded in an honest and true heart, which detests untruthfulness and guile, and cherishes nothing but good will towards all men.

Upon a fair and candid estimate of the virtues and life of Mr. Richardson, we can confidently pronounce the city happy which may be blessed and honored by citizens and public servants marked by so much true moral and Christian integrity, usefulness and fidelity.

Such a life has its lessons.

We see that the true citizen has influence outside of his profession. He finds contact with society at many important points, other than those involved in his business connections. Indeed he makes the fruit of his skill and industry, by the sound principles and methods of his business, the means of his own culture and the promotion of public welfare.

A shoe manufacturer, as we have seen, can diffuse a salutary influence in many important directions, beyond the limits of mere business life.

Every man, who makes such use of his talents and opportunities, adds greatly to the moral forces that promote the best interests of the city or state, while he whose whole life is in his business is of little account to anybody but himself, however prospered in the acquisition of riches. The possibilities of usefulness with public men are unlimited. But this fact is best realized

when illustrations of honorable success stand out before the eye. To be able to see, from the beginning, the successive steps that have led one, still living, to honor, usefulness and public esteem, tends to awaken the noblest aspirations of others and especially youthful minds.

Wealth, learning and genius often give distinction to communities, but neither of these can claim the highest place; for they have sometimes not been wanting in individuals and communities sunken to the lowest depths of moral degradation.

The citizen or public officer who is to contribute, while he is living and when dead, the most important influence to the welfare of the city, must, like the subject of this sketch, incorporate into his character and life the substance of goodness.

We may well hope that the brief but instructive sketches of the citizens whom Lynn has delighted to honor will not only occupy a conspicuous page in the Centennial History, but contribute much good and permanent influence, by inspiring a just ambition, and in promoting a true manhood in the citizens, and especially in those who may succeed to the same distinction in office.

Of this happy result, the best hope may be indulged in regard to the character of the honored citizen here delineated.

Andrews Bradley

ANDREWS BREED.

Mr. Breed was the fifth Mayor of Lynn, filling the office during the year 1855. He was born here September 20, 1794, and is still living, a hale old gentleman. When he was five years old, his father removed with his family to Salem, where he took charge of a public house, continuing there till 1811, when he returned hither, and two years later, that is, in 1813, became landlord of Lynn Hotel, which was built in 1803, at the time the Turnpike was completed. It was a famous house for many years, and did a successful business till the opening of the Eastern Railroad, in 1838, when travel was diverted and its fortunes began to wane.

Mayor Breed attended the district school till the age of fourteen, at which time boys of that period were usually put to such employment as was expected to be their life estate. He, however, remained at home till 1816, assisting his father.

At the early age of eighteen years he held a commission as Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, under Col. Samuel Brimblecom; and one incident in his military career may be noticed. Late one evening, during the war of 1812, there was an alarm given to the effect that the British troops had arrived in Salem harbor, and an order received that the regiment must be formed and march, forthwith, to that town. Cannon belched forth the warlike summons, "and then," continued Mr. Breed, in relating the occurrence, "I immediately mounted my horse, and in sixty minutes the regiment was formed on

the Common and under marching orders, Consider Orcutt being Major. We marched through Franklin street, met Col. Brimblecom on the Turnpike, and proceeded onward; but when we reached the top of Farrington's hill two videttes appeared, to notify us that the alarm was false. We then returned to the Common and dismissed the regiment. Matthew Cox, of Lynnfield, was Lieut. Colonel; but, the alarm not reaching his district, neither he nor the Lynnfield company joined in the march." By other accounts we learn that this was a very stirring incident. When the march commenced, women followed their husbands and boys their fathers, all in great fear and excitement. And when the countermarch commenced, and the tide of feeling shifted, these followers turned their faces homeward with the most rampant expressions of joy.

During the year 1816, Mr. Breed went to Charlestown, entering the employment of the widely known firm of Skinner and Hurd, dealers in West India goods, as clerk and book-keeper. In that capacity he remained for seven years, much of the time working sixteen hours a day, and then became a member of the firm, continuing a partner for six years.

In 1829 he returned to Lynn and built the house on Boston street, between Marion and Mall, the land extending back to the Turnpike. In April of that year he formed a partnership with his brothers, Henry A. and Daniel N., in the West India goods business, which continued till the first of January, 1836. But his business relations were not confined to one particular branch, for during this period he conducted the Lynn Hotel, and owned it for many years afterward.

Of the Lynn Whaling Company, formed in 1832, he

was one of the largest owners as well as general agent; and with Francis S. Newhall and Isaiah Breed formed the board of trustees. The company was dissolved in 1848, on the sale of their last ship, the Commodore Preble.

Mr. Breed was an active member of the old Whig party, serving as chief marshal at the grand mass meeting held in 1844, when 12,000 persons were estimated to be present, it being the largest gathering which had ever been held in Essex County.

For thirty-four years Mr. Breed was Secretary and Treasurer of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and for ten years President of the Lynn Institution for Savings. He was also President of the Union Insurance Company, and the first Secretary of the Sagamore Mutual Fire Insurance Company, formed in 1852.

He served as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for seven years, and was chosen to serve on the first board of City Assessors.

Indeed, for many years after his return to Lynn, in 1829, he was not only actively engaged in his own personal affairs, but more or less concerned in almost every promising measure of public improvement. He laid out that part of Summer street which extends from the mills, formerly known as Chase's, to Boston street, much of it being through his own land. He also, in connection with his brother Henry, laid out Commercial street. Many of the trees which now adorn our Common were procured from the woods and set out with his own hands.

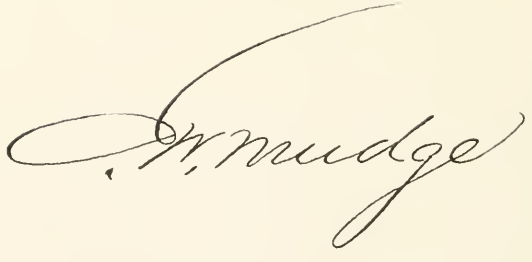
On the completion of the railroad now known as the Saugus Branch, which was opened as an independent line in 1853, he was appointed Superintendent, and held the office till that road was purchased by the Eastern. Probably there is no one now living whose active business life

covers such a long period of our history, as town and city, or whose leading pursuits were more varied. And the facts already stated are quite sufficient to prove that he did his part in promoting the prosperity and growth of his native place.

He has more than once been seriously affected, pecuniarily, by the seasons of business prostration which have periodically occurred during our whole history, but his elasticity of spirit and perseverance have sustained him under circumstances where most others would have yielded to discouragement. His memory of occurrences hereabout, in times when our present business men were infants, is retentive, and his terse narrations are more than ordinarily interesting. In 1855 he built the house on North Common street on the site for more than a century occupied by the venerable Parson Henchman house, and there resided till within a few years, when he removed to Lancaster, in Worcester county, where he now lives.

Mr. Breed, although not a member of any church, has, during his whole life, been a constant adherent of the old Orthodox faith, and during his residence here was an attendant on the ministrations at the First Church. That parish has probably never had a truer friend, he having done much to sustain it by pecuniary aid during some of its most trying periods. For forty years he was its Treasurer, and for over twenty-five years Librarian of the Sunday school.

While in Charlestown, on the 29th of August, 1822, Mr. Breed was united in marriage with Miss Susan Davis, of Westford, Mass., and by her had six children, namely: Edward A., *Susan D., *Charles H., *Susan D., again, Frank P., and Anna L. Those designated by a star are not now living.



EZRA WARREN MUDGE.

Mr. Mudge, the sixth Mayor, was born in Lynn, on the fifth of December, 1811, and was a son of Hon. Ezra Mudge, by his second wife, Ruth Chadwell. The house in which he was born stood on the easterly side of Market street, near the corner of Oxford.

His father was highly respected, and long entrusted by his fellow-townsmen with the management of important public interests. For sixteen years he represented the town in the Legislature, first taking his seat in 1807; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820, and of the Executive Council in 1828. He was a supporter of the administration of President Jackson, and during the General's first term received an appointment in the Boston Custom House. Removing to the city, soon after, he continued to reside there till the time of his death, in 1855, at the age of seventy-five.

The education of the subject of this sketch began in the little school house at the west end of the Common, first under good old Master Blanchard and then under Master Willard. In 1825 and '26 he attended Lynn Academy, then in charge of Ripley P. Adams. From the Academy he went to a book-binding establishment in Fall River, where he remained a year, with a view to learn the trade. But this he gave over, and in 1828 went into the dry goods store of Chase and Huse, in the western part of the town, that being the section in which the principal retail business was then carried on. The

store had a large trade, for the day of railroads had hardly dawned, and it was too expensive, in time and money, for the people to go abroad for ordinary purchases. In this store, first as clerk and salesman, and then as partner, Mr. Mudge remained till 1849. At that time the Laighton Bank — which in 1865 became the Central National — was established, and he was elected Cashier; and that responsible position he has filled to the present time; a fact in itself complete evidence of his capacity and integrity, and of the confidence reposed in him.

Before the formation of the city government, the services of Mr. Mudge were claimed in various offices of trust and responsibility. He was a Selectman, a member of the School Committee and Town Treasurer, for a number of years. For the first six years after our incorporation as a city he held the office of Treasurer. With the Public Library he has been connected ever since its foundation, and is now President of the Board of Trustees.

He was inaugurated as Mayor in 1856, and held the office two years; his administration being marked throughout by care and a sense of responsibility in every department, most worthy of imitation. He never sanctioned the niggardly policy that "tends to poverty," nor the extravagance that runs riot in the name of liberality. His whole record here, indeed the record of his whole public life, has been such that all of us, his fellow-natives, may in it feel unfeigned satisfaction.

Mr. Mudge's habits of study and taste for literature, early formed, have led to the accumulation of a library numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 volumes; and among these silent companions and instructors, when released from business cares, he spends hours of real enjoyment.

He has long been especially interested in historical studies, and his library shelves are well supplied with volumes in that interesting department — many of them rare and costly. And all who are engaged in investigations among the lore of the past find him a ready and efficient helper, his own researches and retentive memory often enabling him to supply at once what would otherwise require wearying pursuit.

Mr. Mudge was an earnest supporter of the Union in the late civil war, and his son William R. enlisted in its service in 1862. A severe and somewhat remarkable fortune attended this son, as a soldier. At the battle of Chancellorville, May 3, 1863, he was in the most raging part of the fight, and received a desperate wound, a bullet passing entirely through his head, from left to right, and cutting away and forever destroying all the nerves of sight. He was left for dead on the field, and there remained sixty hours, during twenty-four of which he continued unconscious. He was revived by a copious rain, and with a hundred and fifty wounded comrades was removed from the field on which he had fallen, and received the kindest attention from a detachment of North Carolina soldiers. He was brought home to Lynn, helpless, and totally blind, but finally, as if by a miracle, so far regained his general health as to be able to carry on a considerable business in the "shoe finding" way. He shows wonderful energy, industry and business tact, and is much esteemed as a citizen.

In his religious views Mr. Mudge has long ranked as a Universalist; and few among us have been more faithful to convictions; his pecuniary contributions helping to sustain the worship, and his Christian example silently recommending the faith.

On the 23d of January, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Robinson Bray, of Salem, and the union has remained unsevered. Nine children have been born to them, whose names follow, those not now living being designated by a star: *Ezra Warren, William Ropes, *Mary Chadwell, *Hervey Mackey, *Howard Murray, Florence Howard, Arthur Bartlett, Benjamin Cushing, Kate Gertrude.

Wm. F. Johnson

WILLIAM FREDERIC JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson, the seventh Mayor, was born at Nahant, which was then a part of Lynn, on the 30th of July, 1819. He was a son of Caleb and Olive (Hartwell) Johnson; and the antiquated mansion in which he drew his first breath is still standing, and known as the "Caleb Johnson house." It is the oldest on Nahant, and the same in which his father was born, in 1778, and lived until his death at about the age of ninety.

With the exception of about one year of private instruction his education was received at the public school of Nahant. Among his teachers were the late Amos Rhodes, of Lynn, so well known and so highly respected for his unobtrusive virtues, and Elijah H. Downing, likewise well known and much esteemed, and who afterward became a Methodist minister, but later a minister of the Episcopal church.

Early in life Mr. Johnson was employed partly at the trade of shoemaking and partly at farming. In 1847 he travelled in Europe with the late Edward Bromfield Phillips, remaining there about a year. Soon after his return he opened a grocery and provision store in Market Square, at the west end of Lynn Hotel. From that period he was frequently called to take part in public affairs. In 1852 and '53 he was an Assessor, in 1855 a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1856 a Representative in the General Court.

It was in 1858 that he was elected to fill the Mayor's chair; a year especially demanding the exercise of prudence and vigilance; for it was a time during which perhaps the most remarkable agitations in the financial world that have occurred for half a century, took place. And that he had a lively sense of the posture of affairs, and of the grave demands on one in his position, is apparent from the opening part of his Inaugural Address. He remarks: "We enter upon our duties in what may be considered peculiar times. Our city, the country, and, I might add, the entire world, have never endured so severe a financial depression as that through which we are now passing; our people have been severely embarrassed, while our manufacturers have struggled violently to sustain themselves against financial destruction. In the midst of such a commercial crisis, when the entire people are disposed to economize, it is our duty to look particularly at the finances of our city, and make an earnest effort to diminish our expenses." And in accordance with the policy here shadowed forth, we find Mr. Johnson, during his administration, endeavoring to retrench and save wherever it could be done without absolutely jeopardizing any material interest.

He became interested in temperance work in early life, and in 1840 was heartily engaged in the Washingtonian movement; was one of the vice presidents of the first Washingtonian Society in Lynn, and for several years president of the Lynn Total Abstinence Society, and secretary of the Essex County Temperance Society. While Mayor he did his utmost to prevent the escape of liquor sellers from the penalties of the law, and several of the "respectable dealers" had occasion to know that social position was with him of no account in view of duty.

He was also strict in his requirements regarding public amusements, being ever watchful against anything of immoral tendency, or that might conduce to the disturbance of good order. As a matter of course, such an one would not always remain popular with a certain class; yet he has retained the good will of the people in general, to a wonderful extent, and the confidence of all, in his integrity and ability.

In 1860 and '61 Mr. Johnson was again called to serve as Assessor. In 1862 and '63 he was a State Senator. In 1874 he was again a member of the Board of Aldermen. But perhaps the most responsible office, in some respects, he ever held, was that of State Paymaster at Washington, to which he was appointed in 1864, by Governor Andrew, the arduous and sometimes perplexing duties of which he performed to the satisfaction of all interested.

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mr. Johnson has been a good deal in public life, that few among us have been elevated to so many important offices; and these calls for his services well attest the general satisfaction in his ability and fidelity. Faithfulness and care have characterized his official conduct throughout; and he has never been charged with giving way to speculative promptings or experimenting with airy suggestions. It would be agreeable, did space allow, to refer somewhat at large to his connection with some of our charitable organizations — for instance, to his efficient labors in the establishment of the "Home for Aged Women," and to his efforts in maintaining and rendering most widely useful the "City Mission," of which association he is now president — but we must forbear.

A number of years since he became attached to the

Episcopal church, and has ever remained an active and liberal supporter of the same ; has been one of the chief officers of St. Stephen's parish, and there, as elsewhere, has been always ready to do his part in helping forward every good work.

In 1865 he was chosen Secretary of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, an old institution of high standing and much usefulness ; and that office he still holds, by annual election, showing that his usefulness in that position, also, is appreciated.

In May, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Abby Stone, granddaughter of the late Rev. Eliab Stone, of Reading. She lived but four years, and in June, 1850, he was married to Miss Lurancy H. Dexter, daughter of Dr. Theodore Dexter, of Boston ; and by this marriage has had five children, but two of whom, Theodore Dexter and Charlotte Gertrude, are now living.

Edward J. Davis

EDWARD SWAIN DAVIS.

Mr. Davis was born in Lynn on the 22d of June, 1808. His parents were Hugh and Elizabeth (Bachelor) Davis, the latter being a descendant from Rev. Stephen Bachelor, first minister of the Lynn church, settled in 1632.

The subject of this sketch received his education partly in the public schools of Lynn, and partly in the Academy; which latter he left in 1826. He was soon after appointed clerk of Lynn Mechanics Bank, and in that position remained till he became of age. His health being now such that a change of residence seemed desirable, he removed to Philadelphia and commenced business as a commission merchant. There he remained till 1833, when Nahant Bank was established; and being offered a position in that institution, accepted, and returned to his native place. In the bank and in the Union Insurance company he continued till 1837, and then resigned.

Soon after leaving the bank he began business as a shoe manufacturer, but relinquished that and returned to the institution on being appointed cashier, and remained till its affairs were finally closed up. He then spent several years of enforced idleness on account of ill health, though occupying a part of the time as a book-keeper. Subsequently he was appointed to a place in the United States Bonded Warehouse, in Boston. In 1861 he entered as a clerk in the State Auditor's office; and from that time to the present has remained in the same department, filling the offices of first and second clerk.

Mr. Davis was, in early manhood, something of a military man; was in 1835 elected Major of the Regiment of Light Infantry attached to the First Brigade of Essex county, and remained in commission as Major and Lieutenant Colonel, most of the time in command, till 1843.

He was one of the early adherents of the anti-slavery cause, and never deserted it. The "Lynn Colored People's Friend Society" was organized in 1832, having "for its objects the abolition of slavery in the United States, the improvement of the character and condition of the Free Blacks, and the acquisition to the Indians and blacks the enjoyment of their natural rights in an equal participation of civil privileges with white men." In 1835 this society numbered 185 members, and we find Mr. Davis named as corresponding secretary.

In other moral and reformatory labors we also find him conspicuous. The "Lynn Young Men's Temperance Society" was organized in 1833, having, two years afterward, a membership of 350, at which time he was its president.

In 1838, being an active member of the old Whig party, Mr. Davis was elected a Representative to the General Court. And soon after the formation of our city government was elected to the Council. In 1852, '53, '56 and '57 he was President of the Common Council. It was in 1859 and 1860 that he was called to fill the Mayor's chair; and down to the last date had been six years *ex-officio* member of the School Committee.

In 1834 he was commissioned as a Notary Public, and in 1837 as a Justice of the Peace, which last office he still holds.

In his religious views Mr. Davis has, from his youth,

been a consistent Episcopalian; and that church is indebted to him, probably, more than to any other, for its establishment in this place. From the organization, in 1834, until the present time, he has continued to manifest his devotion to her by labor and by pecuniary contribution, and in the parish of St. Stephen's still continues in an important official position.

During his administration as Mayor several projects of public interest were accomplished. The city debt was funded; the first street railroad located; the more systematic grading of the public schools commenced; and the substitution of brick school houses for those of wood decided on — two of the former material being erected while he was in office. But perhaps the most notable, at least the most stirring event, was the great Shoemakers' Strike, which commenced in February, 1860. No occurrence of the kind in this part of the country, probably, ever before created such a sensation. The whole country seemed to have their eyes momentarily turned on Lynn, and through the daily journals and illustrated weeklies her travail was magnified to an extent far beyond what was dreamed of in her own borders. Nevertheless, it was a serious affair, and required the exercise of prudence and coolness in its management. The city was in a ferment for some seven weeks; processions were frequently moving along the streets; large meetings were held; and the drum could be heard at almost any hour. After all, however, there was little actual violence committed. The object of the strikers was the same that is common in all such movements, namely, the obtaining of more adequate remuneration for labor; and perhaps, on the whole, the occurrence was not injurious to the general interests of the place. During this

disturbance Mayor Davis, by his prudence, foresight and forbearance, often exercised against the strong urgency of those in favor of more forcible measures, probably saved the city from the odium of violence, and himself and friends from lasting regrets.

The habits of Mr. Davis are somewhat retiring, and he may be said to lead the life of a thinker quite as much as that of an actor. Having a taste for literature, he has collected, doubtless, the largest and most valuable private library in the city; and among his books he spends many pleasant and studious hours. He has also collected a variety of interesting objects of fine art. Agreeable manners, intelligence, and freedom from low prejudices mark his daily walk; and few can spend many hours in his society and not feel improved.

In 1836 he married Elvira, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel and Martha (Chadwell) Newhall, both belonging to old Lynn families, but has no children.

Hiram W. Beach

HIRAM NICHOLS BREED.

Mr. Breed was born in Lynn, Sept. 2, 1809, and was a son of Asa Breed, born Feb. 21, 1783, a direct descendant from Allen Breed, who settled in Lynn in 1630. The Breed family, during our whole history, has maintained the highest rank, numerically, with the exception of the Newhall, which considerably outnumbers any other.

The subject of this sketch, after receiving a district school education, was put to the common employment of the youth of that period in this place, namely, the trade of shoemaking. And that occupation he has pursued for the greater portion of his life. The old-fashioned shoemaker's shop was an unrivalled school in its way — a school in which the free discussions on every topic of public or private interest had a tendency to make men intelligent in every way except, perhaps, in mere book-learning. The discussions often led to reflection and investigation, and whoever possessed ability was pretty sure to have it recognized.

Mr. Breed was, at a comparatively early age, called to take a part in the management of public affairs; and for many years has held responsible offices. He was in various positions in the old town government, and held the office of Selectman when it expired. On the adoption of the city form he was one of the first Board of Aldermen, being likewise returned for the same position the next year. He was a member of the Legislature in

1848 and 1850; and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. By Governor Boutwell he was appointed a Coroner, which office he continues to fill; was City Assessor in 1858 and '59, and Surveyor of Highways from 1869 to 1874, inclusive, with the exception of 1871. And while speaking of him as filling the important office of Surveyor of Highways, it should be remarked that he seems always to have taken a lively interest in the condition of the streets. Many years ago his services began to be appreciated in that department; and some of his suggestions then, and at later periods, have been highly approved. We have extensive avenues besides those devoted to business, to be looked after. And while nature has furnished so much that is grand and delightful in scenery, it would be a pity to have the roads so neglected that our own citizens, and the many strangers who gather here in the watering season, could not enjoy their recreative excursions. Under Mr. Breed's administration the public ways have not been neglected; but in saying this there is no disposition to intimate that they have under any other; and we must congratulate ourselves on the common reputation that the drives about Lynn are surpassed by hardly any in this part of the country, both as regards their natural location and condition.

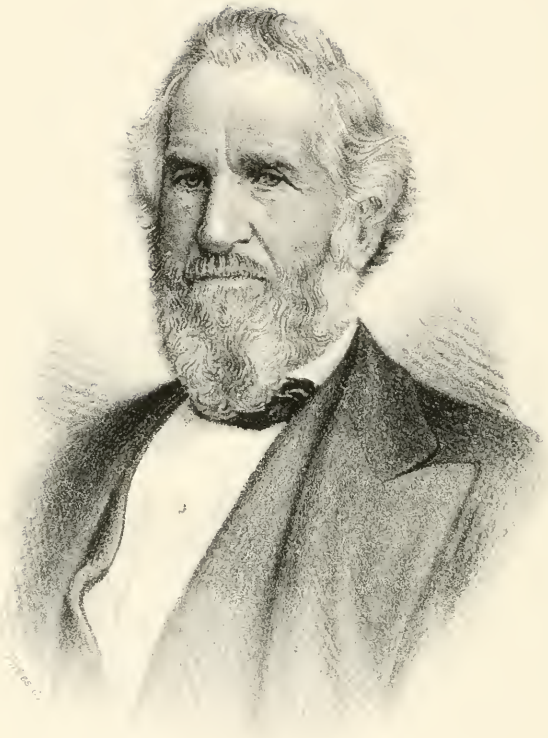
Mr. Breed was elected Mayor for 1861, a year especially filled with unusual demands, anxieties and perplexities, for it was the opening year of the great Rebellion. New duties and responsibilities were then pressing, and untried measures were to be adopted. It required firmness to withstand unreasonable demands, and judgment to meet all proper claims. The success of his administration under these circumstances entitles him to much

credit. It was a difficult task to shape and put in operation the measures that resulted so favorably to the soldiers and their families, while at the same time other public interests were vigilantly guarded. Something of the modest spirit with which he entered upon his duties as Mayor may be gathered from the opening passage of his Inaugural Address: "Called from a laborious but honorable occupation to fill the position of Mayor of this city, and well acquainted with my many deficiences for this important trust, I feel confident that, seeking to know my duty, I shall be able by assiduity and industry to discharge the duties with a measure of satisfaction to myself and my constituents." Perhaps his habit of careful investigation, before proceeding to action, in matters of real importance, is one of his most prominent characteristics — never too hasty, and never liable to be driven on by the unadvised urgency of those who always stand ready to press others while no responsibility rests on themselves.

Mr. Breed belongs to one of the old families of the eastern section of the town, and has lived to see great improvements in the vicinity of his birth place. Ocean street, which is now justly reckoned one of the finest avenues in the county, if not in the State, he has seen opened through lands, not indeed barren, but occupied only for purposes of husbandry. He also had much to do with the laying out of Breed, Foster and Nichols streets, now filled with a thrifty population. And to his energy and enterprise that whole section is indebted for many of those improvements which have changed it from its former quaint and rather ancient aspect to one pleasant and attractive.

Mr. Breed, though considerably in years, as the dates

in this sketch show, is still remarkably vigorous, both mentally and physically, the result, no doubt, of a temperate and prudent course of life, with the basis of a naturally good constitution. On the 4th of July, 1830, he married Nancy, a daughter of Caleb Stone, and by her had ten children, namely, Henry N., Asa N., Edwin E., Betsey A., Martha E., Laura J., Abbie M., Julia F., Nathan D. C., and Clara L.



P. M. Neal

PETER MORRELL NEAL.

Mr. Neal, the tenth Mayor of Lynn, was born at Doughty's Falls, a small village in North Berwick, Me., Sept. 21, 1811. His parents, Elijah and Comfort (Morrell) Neal, were worthy members of the religious Society of Friends, who instilled into the minds of their children the principles of sobriety and temperance, and an abiding faith in the doctrines of Christianity unmixed with sectarian prejudices. Mr. Neal has continued his connection with that society, whose cardinal principles he believes in, and whose mode of worship he admires.

Both the Neal and Morrell families were among the first settlers in the southwest section of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, which was known as the District of Maine till 1820, when it was admitted into the Union as an independent State. The Morrell family was a large and influential part of the community in those early days, and from it have sprung many men of distinction, some of whom have filled the highest places of trust in the gift of the people of the State of Maine.

Sixty years ago the district schools in the country were not of a high grade, but such as they were Mr. Neal in his youth attended till he was fifteen years of age, when he went to Providence, R. I., and became a pupil of the Friends' Boarding School, where he remained most of the time till he was twenty-one years of age ; teaching school, however, in the country during the winters, and pursuing his studies at the institution during the remain-

der of the time, with the exception of one season, when he attended the Academy at South Berwick.

In 1832 he went to Portland, Me., and continued his studies, principally in the languages, under a private tutor, preparing himself to enter college; but the next year, there being what he and his friends considered a good opening, he abandoned his college prospects, and commenced a school there, and was quite successful. He can now enumerate among his former pupils some of the best professional and business men in that section of the State.

In 1836 he married Lydia, daughter of Edward Cobb, of Portland. They have four children, Edward C., Mary Louisa, Ellen M., and William E.

In 1842 the inhabitants of his native village concluded to establish a High School there, and invited Mr. Neal to become its Principal. He accepted the position, returned to North Berwick, and taught school till 1850. From too close application to his duties his health failed him, and he made up his mind that he must quit teaching and engage in some business that required more active and out of doors exercise.

He came to Lynn, and formed a partnership with Philo Clifford, to do a general lumber business on Beach street. They dissolved in 1859. Mr. Neal continued the business alone till 1863, when he formed another partnership with Nehemiah Lee, at the old stand, and did quite an extensive business till 1870, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Lee. In 1872 he again commenced the lumber business on his new wharf, called Yacht Club Wharf, on Beach street, opposite Tudor street.

Very soon after he came to Lynn he was elected to the Common Council, and subsequently for a number of

years he was a member of the School Committee, and at one time Chairman of the Board.

On the 6th of January, 1862, he was inaugurated Mayor, and was re-elected to that office the three following years.

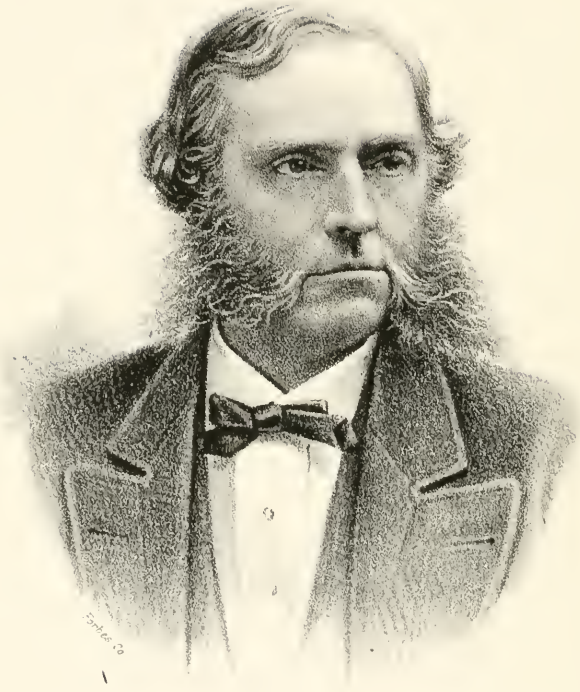
In those stirring times, during the War of the Rebellion, when loyal individuals were doing all they could to preserve the Union from disruption, the cares devolving upon the chief magistrates of our towns and cities were varied and constant. During the four years of his administration he generally worked from sixteen to eighteen hours daily, rarely leaving his office till one or two of the clock in the morning. He was indefatigable in his exertions in alleviating the sufferings of our soldiers and their families, and many times visited the army and hospitals, carrying relief to the sick and wounded, and good cheer to those who were doing their duty in camp. He has often been heard to say that, although attended with much sadness, he looks back upon the time spent among the wounded, sick and dying, with more satisfaction than upon any other period of his life, because he was enabled to relieve much distress both of body and mind — carrying as he did news from absent ones at home, and returning the last sad messages to wives, mothers and children, from the dying soldier.

During these visits he sometimes, within the space of two or three weeks, visited no less than twenty thousand sick and wounded soldiers, and bears testimony to their fidelity and patriotism, for there was very little murmuring at their lot. Even under the greatest physical suffering they were cheerful, and endured all with the greatest fortitude, evincing to the world that they at least believed they were in the line of duty.

Mr. Neal's labor for the soldier did not cease with the close of his official duties, but for many years he was almost daily consulted upon matters connected with the war, and obtained, for many soldiers and widows, pensions from the government, for which service he would never receive any compensation, although many times urged to do so.

In politics Mr. Neal was originally a Whig, and cast his first vote in 1832, for Henry Clay. He afterwards joined the Free Soil party, and on the formation of the Republican party he was their first candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Massachusetts, but was defeated.

He represented his district (consisting of Ward Four, Lynn, and the town of Nahant), in the House of Representatives in 1870 and 1871, and was the Senator from the First Essex District in 1876.



R. G. Ushes

ROLAND GREENE USHER.

The Usher family was founded in New England some time previous to 1638 by two brothers, Hezekiah and Robert, from the latter of whom the subject of this sketch is directly descended. The family was prominent during the Colonial and early Provincial days, as is shown by the abundant evidence in the contemporaneous records. From the above date to the present its members have constantly resided in this vicinity, having become especially identified with Boston, Medford, Cambridge, Charlestown and this city.

Hezekiah, one of the original founders of the Old South Church, Boston, was the first bookseller and publisher in English America, and indeed the only one in New England as late as 1664. He was Representative and one of the Selectmen of Boston for several years, was possessed of considerable wealth, and was a man of great activity and influence. Robert became associated with the New Haven settlement, and held various offices there, but on his death, in 1669, his family rejoined their relatives in this vicinity, in accordance with a desire expressed in his will. John, son of Hezekiah, continued his father's business, receiving in 1672, by special act of the General Court, the first copyright ever granted and secured by law in this country. He was Colonel of the Boston Regiment, at one time Treasurer and Receiver General for New England, and later was Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Hampshire for

quite a long period. He was also one of the councillors of President Dudley, and later held the same relation towards Sir Edmund Andros. He was employed by Massachusetts to negotiate the purchase of the Province of Maine from the heirs of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, which he effected in 1677 — "an absolute, perfect and independent estate of and in the said county Palatine," being conveyed to said Usher. Robert, above mentioned, had a son Robert, who had a son John, who had a son Robert, who had a son Eleazer.

Roland Greene, the eleventh Mayor of Lynn, son of said Eleazer and Fanny (Bucknam) Usher, was born at Medford, Jan. 6, 1823. At an early age he, with some other members of the family, came to this city, where they have since resided.

After learning the morocco dresser's trade, he chiefly engaged, till the breaking out of the war, in mercantile pursuits, having, however, been for several years a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen; he had also represented this city in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the year 1840 he joined the Lynn Light Infantry, was afterwards elected its First Lieutenant, and on the formation of the now historic "Eighth" Regiment became its Lieutenant Colonel. He was on the staff of the Eighth as regimental Paymaster when it left for Washington, on the 17th of April, 1861.

In the following July he was commissioned by President Lincoln as Paymaster in the regular army force, in which capacity he served till the close of the war, his principal appointments being as Paymaster-in-Chief of the famous Department of the Gulf, also of the Department of Annapolis, and later of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; having at these times the supervision and direction of from twenty to thirty paymasters.

The responsibilities, the arduous and trying duties, the anxieties and dangers of a disbursing officer, amid the excitement and confusion of the camp, the difficulty attendant on safely transporting at such times the very large sums of money needed, give a peculiar significance to the following letter, indicative of his record with the War Department:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1871.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER: — *My Dear Sir:* — In reply to your request for a letter from this office, indicating the official record of Col. R. G. USHER during the time he served as an officer of this department, it affords me pleasure to respond, because from an intimate personal knowledge in his case I am able to bear emphatic testimony to the value and excellence of his services.

Col. Usher was appointed a Paymaster at the beginning of the war, in 1861. He served through the entire war, and retired to civil life on his own application for discharge.

That he was an active and faithful officer is well attested by the records of the department. But that he was more, an energetic, intelligent and reliable officer in positions of unusual responsibility, I can, of my personal knowledge, certify.

During his term of service, he disbursed upwards of thirty-one and a half millions of the public money, promptly, faithfully, and satisfactorily accounting for every dollar entrusted to his charge.

His conduct and bearing won the confidence and esteem of this office, and caused me to regret that his own interests and inclinations were averse to a permanent continuance in this department.

Very respectfully,

B. W. BRICE, PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Upon the re-organization of the State militia, in 1866, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major General B. F. Butler, commanding, and held that position during the ten years following.

For three years, beginning January, 1866, he was

Mayor of this city. During this time the police force was re-organized, a complete system of sewerage commenced, and the fine City Hall, with the exception of the basement, put under contract, erected and dedicated.

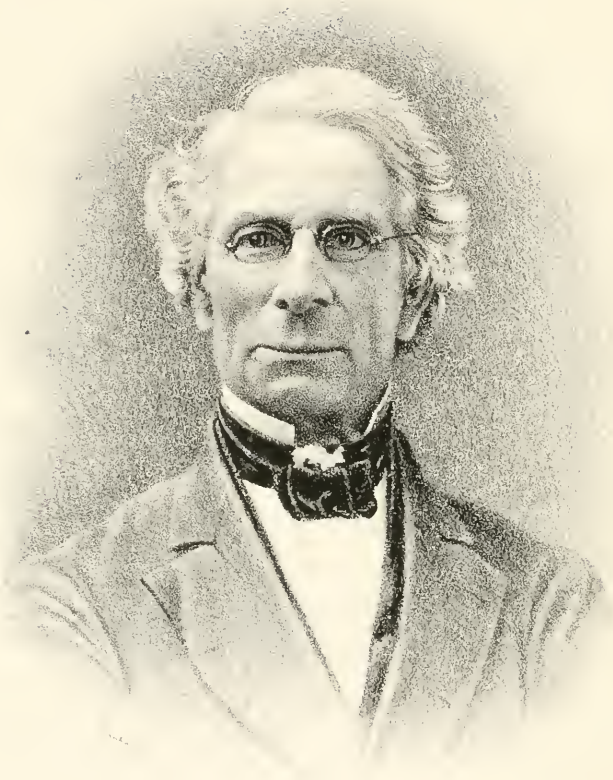
Such a building for municipal purposes had been so long needed that the occasion of its dedication was a genuine gala day for Lynn, hardly equalled by any similar event since that of the "Old Tunnel." Its erection indicated a fresh and vigorous impulse which affairs in Lynn had felt in consequence of the very large business developed by the necessities of the war, and the rapid growth of the country.

Colonel Usher assumed the duties of the mayoralty at this time when, the war having ended, the city, which had meanwhile grown largely in wealth and population, seemed to have aroused itself to new life and vigor.

He was elected a member of the Executive Council of the Commonwealth for three successive years, under Governors Bullock and Claflin, serving on the Hoosac Tunnel Committee and signing the memorable contract for its completion.

He was appointed March 3, 1871, by President Grant, United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, and at the expiration of his term, in 1875, was re-appointed, receiving the compliment of the recommendation, by letter, of Justice Clifford, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Judge Shepley, of the U. S. Circuit Court, and Judge Lowell, of the U. S. District Court. This position he at present occupies.

He married, June 5, 1844, Caroline-M., daughter of Daniel-Lee and Mary (Barry) Mudge. Their children were, Caroline-Anna, Abbott-Lester, Edward-Preston, and Caroline-Mudge.



James N. Buffum

JAMES NEEDHAM BUFFUM.

Mr. Buffum, the twelfth Mayor of Lynn, was born in North Berwick, Me., on the 16th day of May, 1807. His parents were prominent members of the Society of Friends, held in high esteem for untiring devotion to the best interests of that society, and a faithful discharge of the duties of life. His father was widely known and beloved as the "peace maker," from his success in settling the quarrels and disputes of the neighborhood. Energy and courage distinguished his mother, whose unflagging hope and serene faith sustained her husband in the dark hours of life.

Mayor Buffum's opportunities for education in early life were meager. Three winter months, under a poorly trained teacher, was all the town could give its children. At sixteen years of age, with little learning and less money, he left home to seek his fortune. Beginning at Salem, Mass., to learn his trade of a house-builder, he stayed there and at Lynn till 1827; then, eager for a better education, he went to the Friends' School, at Providence, and remained there a year. The expense of this year was defrayed by the hard work and self-denial of three subsequent years spent in Salem, in the organ factory of Messrs. Hook. Though his genius for mechanics soon made him skillful in that business, he resolved to return to Lynn and resume his old work of building houses. Faithful and thorough, he was for twenty years a leading carpenter of this rapidly growing

town; and by his sagacity and active interest in all public improvements did as much as any other citizen to build up and ornament Lynn.

He was the first to use the first steam engine set up there, and to him is owing the introduction of the "planing machine." Hardly anything has more facilitated the shoe trade of Lynn than this great invention. Bitterly opposed at first, Mr. Buffum has lived to see this great instrument of saving labor recognized as the best friend of the working man.

The opening of new streets, the improvement of domestic architecture, the introduction of gas, had in Mr. Buffum one of their earliest and most efficient friends. One of his most remarkable and successful enterprises was taking the neglected and unsightly acres of Rocks Pasture, a mass of rock overlooking Lynn, and converting it into a garden, with land and ocean views unsurpassed by any spot on Massachusetts Bay; now crowded with pleasant homes. Mr. Buffum may safely claim that he has never lived on the toil or genius of others; but he has himself created wealth, enriching others and benefitting the city while pursuing his own career.

But man owes a more sacred debt to his times than merely to improve the material condition of those about him. This duty Mr. Buffum has not neglected.

In 1831 a distant relative, Mr. Arnold Buffum, brought to his house William Lloyd Garrison. This was the beginning of a life-long friendship. Profoundly moved by Garrison's appeals, Mr. Buffum devoted himself with characteristic energy to the anti-slavery and kindred movements. Thenceforward his house was the home of all social reformers; the appeal for temperance, peace, anti-

slavery, woman's rights, for relief to labor, found shelter always under his roof. With means, voice and pen he gave to all his generous aid. Attending all the large conventions, he took an active and influential part, becoming soon a fluent, able and attractive speaker, and exerting a wide influence. While New England was hunting-ground for the slaveholder, the fugitive was always safe under Mr. Buffum's roof.

On the 16th of August, 1845, he sailed with Frederic Douglass for Great Britain, spending a year there and in Ireland. Their addresses had a marked effect in stirring the sympathy of the Old World, and secured him many valuable friends. Mr. Buffum's position in the anti-slavery and other reforms necessarily made him bitterly unpopular. Not that personally he ever had an enemy. Indeed, no man has been a more general favorite. But advanced views on grave questions inevitably bar one from political life ; and the Garrisonian party, to which Mr. Buffum belonged, distinctly renounced all part in the government.

But after the war had changed this, and when many of what had been his advanced views were accepted by the community, he was welcomed to the political ranks, and did efficient service there. In 1868 he served as one of the Massachusetts Electors in the first election of Gen. Grant. In 1869 he was chosen Mayor, and discharged the duties of the office with eminent success. In his Inaugural Address he recommended the introduction of water for the city, and had the satisfaction of seeing it done during his administration. He was again elected in 1872, and may claim that the plans he advocated, however criticised or opposed at the time, have been finally crowned with general approbation.

In the Legislature he represented Lynn in 1874. There his business tact, ability in debate, and skill in the management of business, were conspicuous. No man in the city better represents the self-sustaining energy and pluck, the inventive genius and resources which we associate with the Yankee race. Hardly another can be found who, while seeing and fostering the business interest and material prosperity of Lynn, has been so true to the spirit of progress, so devoted a philanthropist, and so fair a specimen of the honorable manhood of Lynn. Independent in thinking for himself, far-sighted in seeing the nation's true honor and highest welfare, honest in his willingness to stand by his convictions and suffer with them and for them, he came late into political office. But his success has shown that a man may be humane and philanthropic without losing his skill in business or State affairs, and that the true man is not only the best example for the young, but the ablest servant of the State.

Edwin Walden

EDWIN WALDEN.

Edwin Walden, the thirteenth Mayor of the city, was born in Lynn, Nov. 25, 1818. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. William and Richard Walden, or Waldron (the spelling is not uniform), were settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1635. William left no children. Richard, from whom Mr. Walden traces his descent, is frequently mentioned in the annals of the settlement. He was a member of the House of Deputies for twenty-four years, and for eight years its Speaker. He was killed by the Indians, June 27, 1689, when he was more than eighty years of age.

The ancestors upon the mother's side came to Massachusetts at an early date, and settled in Worcester county. The farm upon which Mrs. W. was born is still owned by the family, having descended from father to son through six generations.

The first resident of Lynn who bore the family name was Nathaniel Walden, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a native of that portion of Danvers now called West Peabody, and came to Lynn when a young man to learn the trade of a shoemaker. He married, in 1790, Hannah Ramsdell, of Lynn, and soon after settled in the neighborhood known as Breed's End. He had six sons and two daughters.

Caleb Walden, the oldest son of Nathaniel, was born May 13, 1791. He adopted his father's occupation, and followed it with steady industry for more than sixty

years. In 1817 he married Betsey Houghton, a daughter of Peter Houghton, of Harvard, Mass. They lived, after the modest fashion of those days, in their own house on Summer street, in West Lynn, and gave to their children as many advantages as lives devoted to daily toil could well secure. On the first day of the year, 1837, the mother died, leaving a son (Edwin) and two daughters. The father lived to a good old age, closing his busy and useful life April 20, 1869.

Mr. Walden's opportunities for early mental training were quite limited. He had a good New England home, and such privileges as the district school in West Lynn could give to any lad who loved books and study. At the age of thirteen he began to work with his father, at his trade. His school days were over; but he had acquired the rudiments of an education, and a decided taste for reading. His early associates remember him as one who was accustomed to read long and often to his shopmates, and to join heartily in the lively discussions that were sure to follow. By such means, aided by the lyceum and the debating-club, he attained a rare facility in the use of appropriate language, that has found ample employment in recent years.

In the spring of 1843 Mr. Walden removed to Vernon, Connecticut, to commence, in a small way, the manufacture of shoes for his new employer. Returning to Lynn after a four years' absence, he was engaged for a short time in the purchase and sale of periodicals. In 1850 he was again in the shoe business, and soon after entered the field as a manufacturer; a calling which he has prosecuted with reasonable success until the present time.

Mr. Walden's public services began in connection with the old-time fire department, of which he was an active

member for fourteen years. He also held a commission as Lieutenant in the Lynn Artillery, the oldest of our chartered military organizations. In 1853 he was a member of the Common Council. While serving in that body, he was chosen an Alderman, and also a Representative to the General Court for the session of 1854, during which he was a member of the committee that reported the original Hoosac Tunnel bill. He was again a Representative in 1857; and was a Senator from the First Essex District in 1860 and 1861. In 1865 he was appointed by Gov. Andrew one of the Inspectors of the State Prison for a term of three years.

The war for the suppression of the Rebellion devolved upon our municipal authorities new and grave responsibilities. In these Mr. Walden had a full share. He was for three years an Alderman during the administration of Mayor Neal, and subsequently, for a like term, a member of the Common Council. His name is honorably associated with all the important measures of those busy years, especially with the legislation that gave to the city the Public Library, the City Hall, and the steam fire engine with the consequent re-organization of the fire department.

Mr. Walden entered upon his duties as Mayor Jan. 3, 1870. His term of service comprised two years of great business activity. There were urgent demands for extensive improvements in streets, for commodious school buildings in the populous portions of the city, and for a permanent water supply. To these as to all other matters pertaining to his official trusts, Mr. Walden gave the closest study, bringing to the discharge of his duties experience, tact, a habit of careful investigation, and familiarity with the forms and methods of public business. His

administration was distinguished by harmony and unity of purpose in all departments of the government.

During these years, in accordance with the recommendations of the Mayor, the fine buildings now occupied by the Cobbet and Ingalls schools were erected; the fire-alarm telegraph was introduced and put in successful operation; decisive action was taken in reference to the Soldiers' Monument; careful surveys were made of the ponds and water-courses of Lynn and its vicinity; extensive water-works were constructed; and water for manufacturing and domestic uses was first brought to the city.

Since 1871 Mr. Walden has been constantly in public service as President of the Public Water Board, and for a portion of the time as a Representative in the General Court. In 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Washburn one of the Commissioners to superintend the erection of the State Asylum for the Insane for Eastern Massachusetts.

For many years he has been favorably known as a speaker and writer. In official reports he has discussed questions of public policy in a manner that has given his writings a permanent value in relation to our municipal history. His speeches in deliberative bodies, though never long, have commanded the attention of his associates, and have exerted a favorable influence upon the course of public business. With voice and pen he has been the persistent advocate of progress. Recognizing all that was good in the past, he has been in earnest co-operation with the men who have done the most to make the new ways better than the old.

Mr. Walden married, in 1850, Ann Maria, daughter of Henry Farmer, of Boston. Their oldest daughter, Helen Maria, died in infancy. Their surviving children are, Edwin jr., Annie Farmer, William, Charles Henry, and Charlotte Matilda.

Jacob M. Lewis

JACOB MEEK LEWIS.

This gentleman stands as the fourteenth, in order of time, in our list of Mayors, and, with the exception of Hon. P. M. Neal, is the only one retained in office through a continuous term of four years. Mr. Lewis's family is strictly native to Lynn; his ancestor, Edmund Lewis, having been the first to settle, in 1639, on the street afterwards named for him, and on the spot near which Mayor Lewis was himself born, Oct. 13, 1823, being the son of Robert and Hannah (Humphrey) Lewis. He was married, October 13, 1845, to Roxanna, daughter of Joshua and Sally Stone, but had no children.

Mr. Lewis may be very well described as a man of the people. His whole history is one highly illustrative of the common fortune of our better classes, while it is so diversified as to identify him in experience and interests with a rather unusually large share of our leading industries. His family not being one of fortune, he spent his earlier youth in the common school, and afterwards, for a short time, in the "Lynn Academy," alternating these opportunities with the occupation of the shoe bench, at that period the almost invariable heritage of the boy of Lynn.

After his marriage he passed two years in business as a grocer, on Lewis street; and ten years subsequently as a fisherman, hailing from the neighboring village of Swampscott. He finally, however, laid aside all these

less remunerative callings, and, having formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas Collyer, also of Lynn, established himself as a shoe manufacturer in 1858, on Union street, near the center of the city. The house of Lewis and Collyer is still active, and doing a substantial business.

A youth and earlier manhood made up like this could hardly fail, with common sense and good New England shrewdness, to qualify its subject for almost any duty found in a popular government. The fair, though not liberal, education he had enjoyed, with the experience of such varied and important callings, left his mind endowed with a large stock of the practical wisdom of life, and impressed with the surest and most useful of all the facts of ordinary knowledge. It may be said, without flattery, that of this Mr. Lewis has given extended and agreeable evidence. In 1852 he filled a seat in the Common Council, in the delegation from Ward Three. And this makes Mr. Lewis the seventh Mayor of Lynn who has had previous experience in that branch. During following years he spent nine different terms in the Board of Aldermen in successive association with Mayors Davis, Neal, Usher and Walden. He is thus also the seventh Mayor who hase done service in the Board, and shared with Messrs. Neal, Usher and Walden alone the advantage of practical knowledge in both divisions of the government.

On the establishment of the Public Water Board, in 1871, he was made one of its members, and shared influentially in the debates so copiously arising out of the water question in that and the succeeding years. His course in all these positions was always such as commanded high respect, though he was thus connected with

some of the most difficult periods of the municipal history. In 1860 his influence was held of high value during the embarrassments of the "Great Strike" of that year; and in 1862, '63, '64 and '65, he was a substantial member of the well-remembered "War Board," which continued through all that critical time almost without alteration of membership, and the duties of which were more severe, probably, than those of any before or since. And as the life and character of every public officer are largely identified with the events and recurrences of his time of prominence, and usually to be recognized as definitely connected with the progress, so it appears pertinent to allude to a few more notable things that, happening in the administration of the subject of this sketch, are natural accessories in this brief biography.

The patriotic feeling of the citizens of Lynn, freely moving itself toward a recognition of the services and sacrifices of the men whose lives had been given in defence of the nation, had already decided that some valuable public work should be erected to commemorate the worth of those noble vindicators of American liberty. The deliberations on the point had resulted in the selection of a classical design for a public monument from the hand of Mr. John A. Jackson, an American artist of Florence, Italy. During the summer of 1873, the construction of this work, located in Park Square, was favorably completed, and on the 17th of September of that year the "Soldiers' Monument," the first and almost the only specimen of ornamental art ever yet provided at public expense in Lynn, was consecrated with appropriate ceremonies.

Mr. Lewis's incumbency in the office of Mayor com-

menced in January, 1873, and terminated in January, 1877. He is a gentleman of peculiarly quiet and unobtrusive manners, easy and agreeable to all, yet rather inclined to reserve in his general deportment. His action is usually cautious, never precipitate, but always firm; and though he may take a position with what seems to be slowness, he is rarely, if ever, under the necessity of retreating from it afterward. His administrations have been marked with a decided regard for public economy, and it was probably in a good degree owing to his efforts that, in his last two official years, a very gratifying reduction was actually made in the public debt of the city; yet no enterprise looking to the real good of the community has ever failed for want of encouragement from him.

In person Mr. Lewis is of average height, with a florid complexion and some disposition to stoutness. His whole appearance is that of a calm-spirited, thoughtful man, whose aim has been to live well and happily himself, and do what he might to secure the like benefit to those around him.

INDEX.

[Surnames appear in this Index arranged alphabetically with the subjects.]

A.

Abbott, 143.
Adams, 61, 65, 163.
Address to President Adams and his reply, 64, 65.
Aged Women, Home for, 113, 138.
Allen, 95, 109.
Alley, 74, 95.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery, 37, 110.
Andrew, 169, 193.
Andros, 45, 130, 184.
Animals, 81, 129, 131.
Assassination of President Lincoln, 71.
Attwill, 108.
Austin, 111.

B.

Bachelor and Batchelder, 12, 13, 108, 109, 111, 129, 171.
Baker, 108, 110, 146, 151, 152, 154.
Ballard, 110.
Bancroft, 20, 21, 23, 32.
Bands of Music, 113.
Banks, for Discount and for Savings, 114.
Barrett, 109.
Bassett, 109.
Beaches and Shores, 85, 86.
Benevolent, Literary and other Societies, 112.
Bennett, 110, 130.
Bert, 130.
Bickford, 150.
Biddle, 72, 74.

Biographical Sketches and Personal Notices:

Bachelor, Rev. Stephen, 13.
Baker, Daniel C., Mayor, 151.

Biographical Sketches and Personal Notices, continued.

Breed, Andrews, Mayor, 159.
Breed, Ebenezer, 59.
Breed, Hiram N., Mayor, 175.
Bafium, James N., Mayor, 187.
Burchstead, Dr. John Henry, 27.
Barrill, George, 18.
Cobbet, Rev. Thomas, 15.
Davis, Edward S., Mayor, 171.
Gray, William, 32.
Holyoke, Edward, 16.
Hood, George, Mayor, 143.
Humfrey, Lady Susan, 33.
Ingalls, Edmund and Francis, 12.
Johnson, Wm. F., Mayor, 167.
Lewis, Alonzo, 121.
Lewis, Jacob M., Mayor, 195.
Merrill, Benjamin, 28.
Moody, Lady Deborah, 34.
Mudge, Benj. F., Mayor, 147.
Mudge, Ezra W., Mayor, 163.
Neal, Peter M., Mayor, 179.
Newhall, Dr. Horatio, 23.
Newhall, James R., 125.
Newhall, Landlord, 56.
Pickering, Timothy, 18.
Richardson, T. P., Mayor, 155.
Usher, Roland G., Mayor, 183.
Walden, Edwin, Mayor, 191.
Washburn, Reuben P. and son, 29, 30.
Whiting, Rev. Samuel and wife, 13.
Wood, William, author, 24.

Birch Pond formed, 138.
Blanchard, 163.
Bonaparte, 33.
Bond, 136.
Bonfires, 71, 125.
Bontwell, 176.
Bowditch, 126.
Bowler, 54, 145.

Braddock, 132.
Bray, 166.
Breed, 24, 59, 60, 61, 70, 95, 108, 110, 133, 143, 146, 159, 160, 161, 175, 176, 177, 178.
Breed's Pond formed, 133.
Brice, 185.
Bridges, (surname), 110.
Brimblecom, 159, 160.
Brooks, (water), 82.
Brown, 128, 135.
Bubier, 99, 154.
Bucknam, 184.
Buffum, 108, 187, 188, 189.
Bull Fight at Half Way House, 132.
Bullock, 186.
Burchstead, 27.
Burrill, 18, 95, 125, 146.
Burton, 130.
Butler, 185.

C.

Campbell, 128.
Celestial Phenomena, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.
Cemetery, Pine Grove, 133.
Centennial Year, Lynn, in, 73, 93, 116.
Chadwell, 163, 174.
Channing, 126.
Chase, 74, 108, 111, 154, 163.
Cheever, 54.
Chesapeake and Shannon, battle of, 67.
Choral Union, 112.
Chronological Table, 129.
Churches, 112.
City Clerks, 109.
City Debt, Expenditures and Receipts, 99.
City Marshals, 109.
City Mission, 112.
City Property, Valuation of, 97, 98.
City Treasurers, 109.
Claflin, 186.
Clark, 108.
Clay, 134, 182.
Clergymen, number of, 115.
Clerks, City, 109.
Clifford, 180, 186.
Cobb, 180.
Cobbet, 12, 15.
Coldam, 110.
Cole, 110.
Collins, 95, 146.
Collyer, 196.
Commencement of Settlement, 10.
Common Council, Presidents of, 108.
Court, Police, 110, 133.
Cox, 160.
Cromwell, Oliver, 42.
Crowninscheldt, 27.
Currier, 74.
Cushing, 23.

D.

Dagyr, 49, 131.
Dana, 20.
Dark Days, 130, 131.
Davis, 108, 162, 171, 172, 174, 196.
Deaths, Causes of, (Vital Statistics), 103.
Deaths by Drowning, 131, 133, 133, 134.
Debt, City, Expenditures and Receipts, 99.
Decoration Day, 72.
DeCormis, 74.
Deed of Lynn, Indian, 130.
Dexter, 170.
Diamond, Mary, 78.
Dillon, 109.
Donohoe, 75.
Douglass, 189.
Downing, 111, 167.
Drowning, Deaths by, 131, 133, 133, 134.
Dudley, 184.
Dungeon Rock, 77, 130, 133.
Dwellings, 93. 115.

E.

Early Settlers, condition of, 42.
Eaton, 75.
Editors' and Printers' Association, 113.
Education in early times, 44.
Egg Rock Light, 134.
Electric Telegraph, 111, 137.
Epizootic, horse disease, 137.
Evelyn, 42.
Events, Chronological Table of, 129.
Excitement concerning Andros and Randolph, 45.
Expenditures, City, Receipts and Debt, 99, 102.
Exposition, World's, at Phialdelphia, 64, 138.

F.

Families, old, 95. Number of, in 1875, 115.
Farmer, (surname), 194.
Fay, 110.

Financial Condition of Lynn, 99, 100, 101.
Fires, Fire Department, Insurance, 107, 133, 135, 136.
First Church gathered, 11.
First Settlers, 12.
First white person born in Lynn, 23.
Fisheries and Manufactures, 41, 53 60, 61, 115, 131.
Flax, cultivation of, 53.
Flora of Lynn, 80.
Free Masons, 112, 132, 138.
Frosted Trees, 132.
Funeral, provisions at Rev. Mr. Cobbet's, 16.

G.

Garrison, 188.
Geology of Lynn, 38, 79.
Gifford, 26, 27, 130.
Golden Spike of Pacific Railroad, 25.
Gorges, 184.
Gowan, 22.
Grand Army of the Republic, 112.
Grant, 137, 186, 189.
Graves, 95.
Gray, 32, 110, 133.
Green, 18.

H.

Hancock, 131.
Hanson, 124.
Harmon, 110.
Harris, 75.
Hart, 22, 125.
Hartwell, 167.
Hathaway, 16.
Haven, 21.
Hawkes, 108, 110.
Hayden, 118.
Hazeltine, 27.
Hewes, 25, 110.
High School, studies in, 106.
Hills, (surname), 74.
Hills (elevations) of Lynn, 81.
Hinks, 70.
Hitchings, 111.
Holder, 108.
Holmes, 74.
Holyoke, 16, 83.
Holyoke, Mount, 17.
Holyoke Spring, 17, 83.
Home for Aged Women, 113, 138.
Hood, 108, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146.
Hook, 187.
Hooker, 89.
Horse Disease, (epizootic), 137.
Horse Trot, first, 132.
Hose, (surname), 50.
Hospital, Lynn, 113, 138.
Houghton, 192.
Howe, 37, 110.
Hudson, 70, 121.
Humfrey, 33, 34, 35, 110, 129, 195.
Hurd, 160.
Huse, 163.
Hutchinson, 19, 110.

I.

Independence, celebrations of, in Lynn, 73, 132.
Indian Deed of Lynn, 130.
Indians, Visits of, 91.
Indian Wars, Lynn's action concerning, 49, 61.
Ingalls, 12, 70, 95, 109, 129, 145
Ireson, 146.
Iron Works, 39, 130.

J.

Jackson, 67, 72, 163, 197.
Johnson, 16, 95, 108, 110, 146, 167, 168, 169.
Jones, 109.
Judges of Lynn Court, 110, 127

K.

Kent, 109.
Kertland, 22, 27, 129.
Kieft, Dutch Governor, 35, 37.
Knight, 109.
Knights of Pythias, 112.
Kossuth, 134.

L.

Ladies' Benevolent Societies, 113.
Lafayette, Gen., visits Lynn, 131, 132.
Lawyers, 28, 29, 115.
Lechford, 35.
Lee, 71, 180.
Lewis, 51, 75, 87, 91, 95, 108, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 135, 145, 195, 196, 197, 198.
Libraries, 112, 115, 135, 137.
Lighting of Dwellings, 89.
Lincoln, 69, 71, 136, 184.
Lion, schooner, wrecked, lives lost, 136.
Long, 109.
Lovejoy, 109.

Lynn, its name, aspect and condition at different periods, 36, 41, 43, 48, 75, 93, 116.
Lynnfield, 132. Drowning of 13 persons, in Pond, 133.

M.

Madison, 60.
Mansfield, 55, 95, 146.
Manufactures and Fisheries, 41, 53, 60, 61, 115, 131.
Marble, 133.
Market Supplies, 94.
Market Town, Lynn, made, 41.
Marsh, 111, 118.
Marshall, 110.
Masonic Institutions, 112, 132, 138.
Mather, 83.
Mayors of Lynn, *Biographical Sketches of, with Portraits, viz:*
Baker, Daniel C., 151.
Breed, Andrews, 159.
Breed, Hiram N., 175.
Buffum, James N., 187.
Davis, Edward S., 171.
Hood, George, 143.
Johnson, William F., 167.
Lewis, Jacob M., 195.
Mudge, Benjamin F., 147.
Mudge, Ezra Warren, 163.
Neal, Peter M., 179.
Richardson, Thomas P., 155.
Usher, Roland G., 183.
Walden, Edwin, 191.
Mayors of Lynn, List of, with dates of inauguration, 108.
McDonald, 132.
McGuire, 134.
Medical Society, 113.
Merrill, 28.
Merritt, 109.
Meteors, shower of, in 1833, 133. (See Celestial Phenomena.)
Military of Lynn, 111, 132, 135.
Mineral Spring, 83.
Ministers, number of, 115.
Mission, City, 112.
Monument, Soldiers', 72, 138.
Moody, 34.
Morocco manufacture, 60, 61, 131.
Morrell, 179.
Morse, 137.
Mudge, 108, 109, 110, 147, 148, 149, 150, 163, 161, 165, 186.
Mulliken, 111.
Munroe, 70, 109, 132.
Music, Bands of, 113.
Mutual Benefit Societies, 113.

N.

Nahant, 45, 85.
Name of Lynn, origin of, 36.
Neal, 108, 110, 179, 180, 182, 193, 195, 196.
Nettleton, 72.
Newhall, 23, 56, 69, 74, 75, 95, 108, 109, 111, 116, 125, 128, 129, 142, 146, 151, 155, 161, 174.
Newspapers and Printing Offices, 115.
Nullification, South Carolina, 67.
Nye, 147.

O.

Odd Fellows, 112, 137.
Old Families, number of voters of, 95.
Oliver, 110, 111.
Onslow, 19.
Orcutt, 160.
Ossian, 92.
Otley, 110.

P.

Parker, 20, 32.
Parsons, 109.
Patch, 109.
Payne, 60.
Peggy, brig, wrecked, 131.
Purdy, 133.
Personal Notices. (See Biographical Sketches.)
Petition for Nahant, by Randolph, 45.
Phenomena. (See Celestial Phenomena.)
Philip, (Indian King), 48.
Phillips, 30, 95, 167.
Physicians, 26, 115.
Pickering, 18.
Pierson. 23.
Pine Hill Reservoir, 138.
Pine Tree Coins, 39.
Pitcher, Moll, 73, 132.
Police Court, 110, 133.
Polk, President, 133.
Ponds, 82. Birch, 138. Breed's, 133.
Population table, 96.
Portraits, *with Biographical Sketches.*
Baker, Daniel C., faces page 151
Breed, Andrews, " " 159
Breed, Hiram N., " " 175
Buffum, James N., " " 187
Davis, Edward S., " " 171

PORTRAITS, with Biographical Sketches, continued.
Hood, George, faces page 143
Johnson, Wm. F., " " 167
Lewis, Alonzo, " " 121
Lewis, Jacob M., " " 195
Mudge, Benj. F., " " 117
Mudge, Ezra W., " " 163
Neal, Peter M., " " 179
Newhall, Jas. R., " " 125
Richardson, T. P., " " 155
Usher, Roland G., " " 183
Walden, Edwin " " 191
Post Office, 111, 131.
Pratt, 137.
President John Adams, Address to, and Reply, 61, 65.
Presidents of Common Council, list of, 108.
Printing Offices and Newspapers, 115.
Public Library, 112, 135, 137.
Pynchon, 17.

R.

Railroads, steam and horse, 111, 133, 134, 135, 138.
Ramsdell, 55, 146, 191.
Randolph, 42, 45, 46, 130.
Rebellion, Shays's, 66.
Rebellion, Southern, Lynn's action in, 69.
Receipts, City, Expenditures and Debt, 99.
Reed, 26, 130.
Religious Societies, 112.
Reservoir, Pine Hill, 138.
Revolutionary Times, 50 to 53.
Rhodes, 146, 167.
Richardson, 74, 108, 143, 155, 156, 157.
Richmond, fall of, 71.
Robinson, 108, 110, 111.

S.

Sadler, 129.
Sanderson, 74.
Schools, 105.
Scott, 24.
Scythe, improvement in, 40.
Sea Serpent, 132, 138.
Settlement of other places by Lynn people, 51.
Shakspeare, 16.
Shays's Rebellion, 66.
Shepard and Shepherd, 46, 109.
Shepley, 186.
Sherman, 136.
Shipwrecks, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136.
Shoe Business, 49, 59, 114.
Shoemakers' Strike, 135, 173.
Shores and Beaches, 85, 86.
Skinner, 160.
Small Pox, 130.
Smith, 110.
Societies, Benevolent, Literary, &c., 112, 113.
Soldiers' Monument, 72, 138, 194, 197.
Spiritual Interference, Witchcraft, &c., 26, 44, 130.
Springs, 82.
Statistics, (tables), 95 to 115.
Steele, 74.
Stickney, 111, 147.
St. John, 13.
Stone, 109, 170, 178, 195.
Stone Walls, 52.
Stores, 115.
Storms, 87, 130, 131, 132, 137.
Story, 29.
Streets, Courts, Squares, 94, 115.
Swan, 124.

T.

Tables, Statistical, 95 to 115.
Tapley, 70, 155.
Tavern, Landlord Newhall's, 56.
Tea Tax and Tea destroyed in Lynn, 51.
Tebbetts, 134.
Tedesco, bark, wrecked, 134.
Temperance Societies, 113, 172.
Thacher, 29.
Thomas, schooner, wrecked, 133.
Thurston, 109.
Tomlins, 110.
Town receives name of Lynn, 36.
Tracy, 80.
Travel, modes of, 89.
Trees, indigenous, 81.
Trouble with the Dutch, 37.
Turner, 47, 110, 129.
Tyng, 24.

U.

Usher, 70, 72, 75, 108, 110, 111, 183, 184, 185, 186, 196.

V.

Valuation, Polls, Taxation, Voters, 97.
Value of City Property, 98.
Van Ten Haven, 37.
Veal, the pirate, 130.

Vernon, bark, wrecked, 135.
Vinton, 21.
Vital Statistics, 103.

W.

Walden, 108, 191, 194, 196.
Walker, 110.
Ward, 48.
Washburn, 29, 31, 194.
Washington, 18, 131, 132.
Water Works, 98, 138, 194.
Webster, 134.
Whales, 27, 131, 132, 138.
Wheaton, 19.
Whitefield, 131.
Whiting, 12 to 15, 33, 34.
Whittle, 108, 109.
Wiley, 29.
Willard, 163.
Winthrop, 129.
Witchcraft, &c., 26, 41, 130.
Wolfe, 132.
Wood, 24, 82, 83, 86, 110, 129.
World's Exposition at Philadelphia, 64, 138.

Y.

Yacht Club, 113, 137.
Young Men's Christian Association, 112, 137.

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